THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 259 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia, Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Harbin	Nagasaki	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	New York	Tsingling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tokyo
Liaoyang	Singapore	Weingtan
		Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBR, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. ,, 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives nsured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds ..... Rs. 36 00 000
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 25 00 000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company,

FUNDS OVER Rs. 5,50,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

ALL INDIA United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.
The Only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

Chief Agents:
MESSRS. DALVIE & SONS,
31-45 Church Gate Street.
AGENTS WANTED
IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES.
Apply to
M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS,
Secretaries.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT HAMALWADY LANE AND BORA STREET CROSS LANE AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vussonji Deoji and another, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS-DAY Tuesday the 30th day of October, 1917, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the following properties of the said Insolvents on the premises

PROPERTY AT HAMALWADY LANE, AT LOWER COLABA.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazeendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Lower Colaba, in Hamalwady Lane, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "A" ward No. 697 and Street No. 62, 64 and bearing new Survey No. 9570, and admeasuding 26 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Govind Ramji Madick, on the west by the house of Dorabji Nusserwanji, on the north by the said Hamalwady Lane and on the south partly by the house of Succaram Yessoo and partly by the Sweeper's passage and partly by the house of Godaji Manaji.

LOT No. 2.

PROPERTY AT BORAH STREET CROSS LANE, AT LOWER COLABA.

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Lower Colaba in Bohra Street Cross Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "A" ward N. 730 and Street No. 31, 33 and bearing new Survey No. 9570, and admeasuring 62 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the said Borah Street Cross Lane, on the west by the house of Govind Mahadick on the north by the public passage and on the south by the Fazendari Vacant land.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surajmal & Co., Solicitors for the said Official Assignee at their office in Meadows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BOHEMIAN CUT GLASS CHANDELLIERS OF 36, 12, 8, 6, 4 and 3 LIGHTS, VASE LAMPS, WALL BRACKETS, BEVELLED GLASS, TABLES, CHAIRS SOFAS BIG WALL MIRRORS USEFUL FOR DIWALI & OTHER AUSPICIOUS OCCASIONS AND ALSO PLATE GLASS SHOW CASES USEFUL TO JEWELLERS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their auction Rooms at 1st floor of No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—

Very rich and old Bohemian cut glass chandelliers of 36, 12, 8, 6, 4 and 3 lights, vase lamps, wall brackets, bevelled glass table, chairs, sofas, big wall mirrors, useful for Diwali and other auspicious occasions and also plate glass show cases useful to Jewellers.

The above will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th October, 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

SALE on TUESDAY the 30th October 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Hornby Road, Fort, (next to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., and on the premises lately in occupation of original Desai and Co.)

AUCTION SALE of Rich Specially made to Order Office as well as household Furniture, etc.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 30th October 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place (where the furniture has been arranged for sale) specially made to order rich house hold as well as office furniture comprising dining table and dining chairs, fancy tapestry lined drawing Room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, fancy specially made to order almyrahs, side boards, corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, fancy teapoys with beautiful tiles, dressing chest of drawers, rich mahoganized master key roll top table, fancy writing desk, arm and armless chairs, revolving book case, blackwood curzon chairs specially made low and easy chairs, made to order wooden bedsteads, iron cots, English flower pot stands, pictures, rich glass and crockeryware etc., etc.

Property of O. Cussons Esq., and others. Goods are on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 1 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 25 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 30th October, 1917, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Thakkar Meghji Laxmidas at Vadgade at his shop and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Marwadi Chandrabhan Devaji.

25 cases Japanese camphor each case of 80 tins, and in each tin 960 table's

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th October, 1917.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 CASES BLUE COLOUR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Office concerned.

20 cases each 112 packets blue colour useful to Washing Companies, Coach Factories and Colour Dealers.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th October, 1917.

FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

TRY YOUR LUCK

2,000 HANDSOME AND BEAUTIFUL FREE PRIZES

WHERE?
AT JAPANESE FINE ARTS
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

To be distributed among 2,000 first Customers purchasing goods upto Rs. 10 or above. Not merely the prizes, but a great amusement too for the Customers in the drawing of the prizes.

COMMENCING FROM 5th NOVEMBER 1917.

NOTE.—The opening ceremony of the Japanese Fine Arts will be held on Saturday the 3rd November 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BELLASIS ROAD, OPPOSITE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Unwalla, Pheerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Maruti Raghoba and his wife Gungabai the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the indenture of Mortgage dated 22nd day of January, 1916, sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 69 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bellasis Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2848 and New No. 9031 Old Survey No. 4/4767 2341 and New Survey No. 3795 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 684 and Street Nos. 30, and 34 and bounded on or towards the North-east by the said Bellasis Road, on or towards the South-east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Public Road, on or towards the North by the property of Dossabhoy Jamsetji Mistry.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 406 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuage, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Bellasis Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2848 and New No. 17635, Old Survey No. 1/4357 and New Survey No. 1/3795, and bounded on or towards the North-east by Bellasis Road, on or towards the South partly by the sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Rustomji Sorabji Powvala, on or towards the South-east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by a public road and on or towards the North-west by the property of Dossabhoy Jamsetji Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Pheerozshaw and Paper attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office Prince Building Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th October, 1917.

Messrs. P. HORMUSJI & COMPANY.

No. 123, Crawford Market,
Central Compound.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST.

Daily bazar suppliers of dry and fresh fruits, vegetables, ice, fish and oilmanstores to Navies, Clubs, Hotels and private Families Commission Agents, Purveyors and General Merchants.

All orders local or up-country carefully executed and promptly despatched under the special supervision of the proprietors.

Prices exceptionally cheap, genuineness of every article guaranteed.

A TRIAL ORDER EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

CASH ONLY WITH ORDER OF V. P.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1283.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned will REMOVE their Rooms to the GROUND FLOOR No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, (just opposite the Military Square Lane) on and from MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917. The other entrance to the above premises is next to the "Advocate of India" Offices, at Dalal Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 500 SEASONED TEAK WOOD POLES OF DIFFERENT SIZES.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd November, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. John Mower & Co., Ltd. at their godown in Goa Street opposite the Alexandra Dock, main entrance, and on account and at the risk of the up-country Agents.

500 seasoned teakwood poles or ballies of different sizes.

AUCTION SALE OF 204 BALES JAPANESE WASTEPAPERS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Dadar Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, at the shop of Seth Govindji Kersondas, by his order and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Dadiba Khimji and Co.

204 bales Japanese Wastepapers each bale 5 cwt. gunny packed.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 CASES CORD DAMASKS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Dadar Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, at the shop of Seth Govindji Kersondas, by his order and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Dadiba Khimji and Co.

8 cases each 60 pieces Cord Damasks each piece about 75 yards.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th Oct., 1917.

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.

Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.

One rupee for one month.

A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.

DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY.
Proprietor.
Modekurru,
Kothapeta Post,
Godavari Dt.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE

by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sundays not excepted.

THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	39	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

DENTAL NOTICE.

DO YOU SPIT BLOOD?

IF YOU DO, PYORRHOEA IS THE CAUSE:

The symptoms of the disease in the first stages are not easily recognised by the victim; but in the secondary and subsequent stages it is easy for the sufferer to recognise the symptoms. Sure signs of the disease are inflamed gums, at times sensitive and sore, though not always so and bleeding easily when Tooth Pick or Tooth Brush is used: Puspockets form likely along the edges of the gums on the sides of the Teeth next to the Tongue: from which white or yellowish pus may be forced by pressure of the fingers against the gums.

Later the gums shrivel up and recede from the teeth: Once the disease finds lodgment in the mouth it steadily increases and spreads from Tooth to Tooth unless stopped.

Pyorrhoea can only be successfully treated by a highly skilled Dental Surgeon who understands all its stages and who uses the latest up-to-date methods. Dr. Carr has made special study for years and his successful treatment is well known throughout India.

Fillings: Gold Crown & Bridge-work and Perfect Fitting Artificial Teeth.

On Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

Absolutely Painless Extraction with his new process.

From 1 to 20 Teeth may be extracted at a sitting without the slightest pain.

No Cocaine and no afttr-effects.

Hours: 9 to 6-30.
Sunday: 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, L.D.S, D.D.S
DENTAL SURGEON.
107, Esplanade Rd., Fort, Bombay.
Oppt. Clock Tower (over French Bank.)

FRUITS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES & PEARS.—9lbs. at Rs. 4-2. 8lbs., Dried Apples at Rs. 7. 9lbs., WALNUTS at Rs. 4-2. by V.P.P. all charges included. Apply to A. H. Lee, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, KULU Punjab. 401

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TEACHER from 10 to 4 to teach Urdu and English. Old man preferred. Apply I. C. KHAN. Beg Mansion, Chowpaty. 407

WANTED.—Experienced LINO OPERATORS, those who worked on the latest model No. 4 machines preferred. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 50, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for the Industrial Workshops, Mysore State, Bangalore. Must have previous experience in large Manufacturing Workshops. The appointment is at present temporary and a Pay of Rs. 500 to 800 according to qualifications. Apply with full particulars as to pay, nationality, qualifications, previous experience, age, etc., to:—THE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES & COMMERCE IN MYSORE, Bangalore. 432

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—5 MOTOR FITTERS for the Bombay Municipality. Apply personally at MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS at Foras Road. 483

WANTED—2 FIRST CLASS and 5 SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS for Ginning Factories up-country and one Hindu or European SPINNING MASTER. Apply SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, DELHI. 475

WANTED—GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES, for new English School, Panchmahals. Men knowing science and Persian preferred. Apply stating terms to the MANAGER, N. E. School, Godhra. 480

WANTED.—2 certified MECHANICAL ENGINEERS having saw-mill experience to run two saw-mills in Kanara on a maximum pay of Rs. 80 each per mensem. Apply to CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, S.C., Belgaum. 479

WANTED—A GUJARATI SHORT HAND REPORTER to take down proceedings of the 1st Gujarat Political Conference at Godhra on 3rd, 4th and 5th November next. Apply stating terms to th GENERAL SECRETARIES. 445

WANTED.—A SURVEYOR. Those possessing practical experience of Railway projects and construction need only apply stating pay expected with copies of certificates to:—The MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, G. P. State Railway. GONDAL. 481

WANTED.—A PARSI YOUTH, with sound knowledge of Shorthand, for mutual speed practice, two hours early morning from 7 to 9 (S.T.). No remuneration. Excellent opportunity for one aspiring to become a Reporter. Apply Box No. 336, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 477

SITUATION WANTED.

A PARSEE gentleman desires a post as a HEAD CLERK or a SECRETARY of a Limited Company. Please write to Box No. 335, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 474

WANTED.

MORTGAGE.—WANTED TO LEND immediately Rs. 75,000 in one sum at 6 per cent. only on the mortgage of an immovable property of almost double value. Apply Box No. 338 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 486

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

PREMIER CYCLE by Appointment to H. M. The King; a small shipment just received. Roadster cycles complete at Rs. 200. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—MERCEDES CAR, 4 cylinders, 35 h.-p., Bosch H. T. Magneto, Landowlette Body, eight seater in perfect order. Apply to Box No. 307, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 344

FOR SALE.—(1) One ICE-MACHINE, with all other accessories, in full working order. (2) Two LANCASHIRE BOILERS. For full particulars apply to Messrs. KHIASING GULABSING and SONS, Shikarpur, Sind. 171

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.—Gent. Stout Tan or Black Calf Oxford Walking Shoe; Handsewn Stout Soles, Medium round toes, leather lines, ditto in Gibson Derby Style, sizes 6 to 10. Price Rs. 6-8, from the SOUTH INDIAN LEATHER Co., Gantz Road, Vyasarpady, Madras. 235

FOR SALE.—MORRIS OXFORD CAR, 2 seater with dickey seat 4 cyl. 10 H.P., Bosch Magneto. Head and side, lamps etc., complete in splendid condition. Price Rs. 4750 No. Offers. Apply to Box No. 337, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 478

TO BE LET.

MOTOR SHOW ROOMS TO LET.—Raval Mansion, Lamington Road. Apply WITHIN. 482.

A LARGE SHOP at 205, Hornby Road, TO BE LET. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to EXCELSIOR RESTAURANT. 195, Hornby Road. 450

TO BE LET.—For Hindus only 2nd Floor of Kennedy House, near Kennedy Bridge with E. L. and F. from 1/12/17. Apply PRANJIWANDAS, c/o. Breul and Co., Fort. 476.

DEVLALI.—Mr. Cama's bungalow "CAMP VIEW," Nasik Road. For particulars apply to the MALI, or at the "CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Medows Street.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangemen for Board made on shortest notice. Appl to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay, on the 10th day of November, 1917, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTION.

That the capital of the company be increased by the creation of 6,000 new shares of Rs. 50 each to be called Preference Shares and that the rights privileges and conditions following be attached to such Preference Shares, that is to say,

(1) The said Preference Shares shall carry the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the capital paid up thereon respectively.

(2) The said Shares shall rank both as regards dividend and return of capital pari passu with any further Preference Shares hereafter created and in priority to all other Shares in the company but shall not confer any further rigut to participate in profits or assets.

(3) The Preference Shares shall confer the same right of voting at any general meeting of the company as any other Shares and they shall qualify any person to be a director of the company.

(4) In the event of the company being wound up the surplus assets thereof shall be applied in the first place in repaying to the holders of the said Preference Shares and of any other Shares entitled to rank pari passu with them the full amount paid up thereon and subject as aforesaid such surplus assets shall belong to and be divided among the other members of the company.

(5) The directors shall be and they are hereby authorised to issue the said Shares to such persons and to be paid for by such instalments or otherwise as they think fit and without being bound to offer the same or any of them to existing members of the company.

Should the Resolution be passed, with or without modification, by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened

Dated the 29th day of October, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
R. K. R. CAMA,
Managing Director.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "YEBOSHI-MARU" having arrived from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore and Malacca the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
"Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "PENANG-MARU," having arrived from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore and Malacca, and the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
"Nippon Yusen Kaisha."

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of constructing a building on Plot No. 70, Princess Street, Improvement Trust Estate, will be received by the Undersigned on THURSDAY, the 1st November, 1917.

Forms of Tenders can be had from and Plans, specification of work, etc., can be seen at the office of the Undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
Petit Building,
7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 26th October, 1917. 468

INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CLOTHING REQUIRED FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT, ARMY CLOTHING, BOMBAY.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned upto 1 p.m. (Standard Time), on THURSDAY, 1st November, 1917, for the supply of the articles noted below:—

Domestic suits. Deck suits. Dungari suits. Engine room suits. Fez caps. Belts, Kit bags. Blue serge peak caps, Tasselled caps.

Samples may be inspected and particulars obtained from the office of the Deputy Controller (Stores) Indian Munitions Board. G. I. P. Railway Stores, Fergusson Road. Bombay.

G. R. WEBB,
Deputy Controller (Stores),
Indian Munitions Board.
Parel, 27th October, 1917. 470

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

THE FIRST TERM of the next Session commences on January 4th 1918. Students who desire to enter the College should present themselves on that date at 10-30 a.m.

About six scholarships (value Rs. 15 per mensem) will be awarded to Matriculates and School Final men. Residents of the Bombay Presidency are alone eligible. Those wishing to obtain scholarships must present themselves at the College on January 4th and should enter their names as candidates as soon as possible.

Paying students unless Matriculates or School Final men are required to pass the College Entrance Test held at the College on January 4th and the following days.

All candidates must pass an Examination in Physical fitness held at the College on January 4th and the following days and must produce certificates of moral character.

Further particulars may be obtained on application.

THE PRINCIPAL,
Bombay Veterinary College.
Parel, Bombay 27th October, 1917. 485

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING CO.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, 5th November, 1917, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance-Sheet up to 30th June 1917.
2. To declare Divdens.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 17th November 1917, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 15th October, 1917.

N.B.—Dividends when sanctioned by the shareholders will be paid on and after Wednesday 21st November 1917, at the Registered Office of the Company to shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 1st November 1917 and warrants will be duly posted to them. 444

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RATTONSHA FRAMJI OOMRIGAR, PESTONJI RUSTOMJI OOMRIGAR and JAMASJI FRAMJI OOMRIGAR, the present Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement dated the Second day of May, 1888, and made between FRAMJI RUTTONJI UMRIGAR, of the one part and RUSTOMJI PESTONJI UMRIGAR and the said FRAMJI RUTTONJI UMRRIGAR and RATTONSHA FRAMJI OOMRIGAR, of the other part of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being in and fronting the Syed Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 162 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1347 and bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Syed Abdul Rehman Street on or towards the North by a Gully called Tawa Lane and on or towards the South by property formerly belonging to Byramji Hormusji Gorewalla but now belonging to Dr. Abdool Cader Sulemanji and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 89 and Street No. 373 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1917.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
488 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MAGANLAL alias JIVANRAM HIMATRAM, late of Bombay Lohana Hindoo landed proprietor .....Deceased.

Bai GANGABAI, widow of the said MAGANLAL alias JIVANRAM HIMATRAM, of Bombay Lohana Hindu, residing at Cowasji Patel Tank Road, the sole executrix named in the said Will .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 19th day of October, 1917.

Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM AND LALJEE,
487 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on a partition between our client Mr. MUKUNDRAO DADAJI RANE and his brotner Mr. WAMANRAO DADAJI RANE, our client has contracted to buy the half share right title and interest of the said Mr WAMANRAO DADAJI RANE in the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same if any will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land of Foras tenure containing by admeasurement 419 square yards and 16/100 of a square yard or thereabouts with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate lying and being at or near Grant Road in the Town and Island of Bombay is the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue jointly with other land under Collector's Old No. 355 New No. 13865, Old Survey No. 198 and New Survey No. 7346 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3646 (4) and 3646 (5) Street Nos. 5 and 5A and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the Public Road South of Frere Bridge, on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Pestonji Boywalla, on or towards the East by the strip of land secondly hereinafter described and beyond that by a Government passage and on or towards the West by the property of Ebrahim Haji Essak and.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Government lease hold tenure containing by admeasurement 31½ square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at or near Grant Road in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and bearing Collector's New No. 16998 and New Survey No. 6/7347 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the public road south of Frere Bridge, on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Pestonji Boywalla, on or towards the East by Government passage and on or towards the West by the property first hereinabove described.

Dated this 29th day of October 1917.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
484 Purchasers Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 LAST TWO NIGHTS OF OUR PRESENT REVUE SERIAL 2
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
PRESENTS THE
GAIETY REVUE CO.
IN THE
4th REVUE SERIAL 4th
THE
BANG GIRLS IN MESPOT
ALSO
SHOWING FOR THE LAST FEW NIGHTS THE LOCAL TOPICAL FILM
THE
NAVAL REVIEW
AND
PRESENTATION OF MEDALS
ON
TRAFALGAR DAY
By
H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
(NAVAL.)
THURSDAY, NEXT NOVEMBER 1ST
Our
5TH FIGTH REVUE SERIAL 5TH
THE BANG GIRLS IN JAPAN
Opening Debut
OF NEW ARTISTS. NEW DANCES ETC.

AMUSEMENTS:

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"
The romantic costume play made famous by Martin Harvey, which has proved a great success during the past few nights. It is a tale of the days of Charles I., in which a cynical cavalier proves that good blood will be out when the supreme test comes.
TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P. M.
"RAFFLES"
Mr. Charles Howitt's big hit as A. J. Raffles.
THURSDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
The greatest theatrical hit ever made in Bombay.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
"THE WARE CASE"
WHO KILLED EUSTACE EDE?
The most powerful murder mystery play of the past decade.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 5 P. M.
"THE BREED OF THE TRESHAMS"
Night prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1, and Ans. 8.
Matinee Prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1, and Ans. 8.
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
Week days:—From 10 a.m., till 6 p.m.
Saturdays:—Till 1 p.m.

NEW PICTURE BILL
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 P. M.
"THE EEL"
"HER GREAT MISTAKE"
"A HONEYMOON SURPRISE"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT
GRAND IDEAL PICTURE PLAY
'A SENSATIONAL HONEYMOON'
IN FOUR PARTS.
A thrilling tale of a honeymoon couple's adventures.
also showing
a two reel funniest HOMELAND Comedy
featuring
LUPINO LANE. LUPINO LANE.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

IN BOMBAY
and its suburbs our manufactured
COSSI SILK JIT PIECES
SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON
are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranted for
ONE SUIT COMPLETE.
Price Rs. 8 Per piece.
Order a piece To-day and mark what you save in the long run.
Order from—
GOOD LUCK COMPANY
BENARES CITY (India).

IMPERIAL
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"
LAMINGTON ROAD.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE GAZETTE
"THE RED DAWN"
AND
"THE RED NIGHT"
7th & 8th EPISODES OF
"PATRIA"
PATHE'S SERIAL SUPREME.
Tremendous Fire scenes, never witnessed before on any screen.
A Great Patriotic Film with a Preparedness theme.
"WIFFLES MILLIONS"
A roaring comedy in 2 parts.
TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. DAILY
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY 5 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions

EXCELSIOR THEATRE W R FILMS AT 6 P.M. AND 9-45 P.M.
EMPIRE FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

EMPIRE

The Picture Theatre of Distinction
TO-DAY at 6-30 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE VITAGRAPH COMPANY
Presents their
Broadway Star Feature
"A MILLION BID"
"A MILLION BID"
adapted from the famous play
"Agnes" by Mrs. Sydney Drew
IN 5 Acts.
A strong Dramatic Play dealing with Vaulting Social Ambition The opinion of the Rev. Dr. Gregory on
"A MILLION BID"
"Would to God every mother and father could see "A Million Bid" The world would be immensely benefited by it."
GREAT SCENES OF THE GAMBLING ROOMS AT MONTE CARLO AND THE SINKING OF A MILLIONAIRE PLEASURE YACHT.
PATHES GAZETTE
EMPIRE COMEDIES

EXCELSIOR

Next Saturday November 3rd at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
NEW BANDMAN
COMEDY COMPANY
Saturday November 3rd at 9-30 p. m.
"KEN'S MAIL POST"
A Story of a tailor who became a Brigadier-General
Half Price Matinee Sunday 4th at 5 p. m.
Monday & Tuesday at 9-30 p. m.
Cyral Maudes Great Success
"GRUMPY"
Compton Coutts as "Grumpy"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR

6 P.M. TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45 P.M
THE LATEST AND GREATEST OF THE
GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL
W R FILMS
OFFICIAL PICTURES OF
THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE
Presented by
THE WAR OFFICE CINEMATOGRAPH COMMITTEE
Sole Director for the Indian Empire
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
SONS OF OUR EMPIRE
An Authentic Record of this year's Great Push.
INDIAN CAVALRY
IN ACTION
THE GERMAN RETREAT
and
THE BATTLE OF ARRAS
A Graphic Record of the Great Easter Battle which brought us to the Hindenburg Line.
THE FALL OF BAPAUME
THE CAPTURE OF PERONNE
TANKS! TANKS! TANKS!
A Large Percentage of The Gross Receipts is remitted to H. M. Government for Distribution in War Charities.
Mr. Bandman has remitted over Rs. 1,15,000 up-to-date.
Prices at 6 p.m. Rs.3 to 4 annas at 9-45 p.m Rs 4 to 8 annas

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 29th Oct. 1917, at 6 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G)	..	367	334	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	..	..	..	
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	348	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	403	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
	..	..	..	..	
Akola Khamg	..	418	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Karanja (M.G)	..	..	..	..	
Nagpore	..	436	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
Wardha H'ghat	..	439	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
(M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	446	1/25th Apl. 18
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Oct. 29th

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80..	45 0 0	6 15 0
,, Cawnpore 70-80 ..	44 0 0	6 15 0
,, Karachi Bangla ..	43 3 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..	8 10 0	7 6 0
,, ,, Cawnpore ..	8 8 0	8 14 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore ..	8 15 0	7 5 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	7 7 0	7 13 0
,, Thin ..	7 2 0	7 8 0
Seleseed, White 80.15 ..	47 0 0	9 12 0
,, Gujar 75.25 ..	43 0 0	9 2 0
,, Black ..	38 0 0	8 0 0
,, Gujar 50.50 ..	42 0 0	9 2 0
Poppyseed, White ..	7 5 0	7 11 0
Groundnuts ..	38 0 0	7 14 0
Safflowraseed ..	4 4 0	6 8 0

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May ..	6 10 1½
Linseed May ..	8 3 10½

BULLION.

The silver market was steady but eased off owing to speculative sales and easier advise from China.
Bar Gold 26-2.
Sovereign 16-7
Silver Ready Ex-duty 98-10
Silver 1 Sett Ex-duty 98-11.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft 1/5 1/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank Demand on France Frcs. 195.
3 Months' Sight France Frcs 202½
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days' Sight Japan Rs. 140½.
Bank Demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 2/7 per cent.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces 69.
3 per cent. Small pieces 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 80.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable Long dated 78
Municipal Long dated 76.
Municipal Short dated 80.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan-July 79
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 92.
Sanitary 94
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened strong and a good amount of business was put through chiefly in weaving mill shares. Tata Iron and Steel were also firm and improved to 267/8. Business for December delivery was done freely in the market, to-day.
Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,877/8 to 1,905 and closed at 1,900, Fazulbhoys from 867/8 to 922/8, and closed at 912/8, Pearls from 602/8 to 637/8, Nagpurs from 2,640 to 2,675, Simplex from 970 to 1,030, Bombay United from 875 to 900.
Bradbury improved to 575, Century to 392/8, Colaba to 1,350, Crescents to 270, Currimbhoys to 390, Davids to 590, Finlay to 435, Indian Bleaching to 257/8, Indore-Malwa to 390, Kasturchand to 1,340 and Kohinoor to 1,010, Shapurji to 148/12, Swadeshi to 1,860, and Tata Mill ordinary to 880.
Tata Iron ordinary were placed between 262/8 and 267/8, and Deferreds from 1,240 to 1,255, New deferreds improved to 335 premium. Kattni ordinary improved to 280, and deferreds to 1,440, and Indian Cement improved to 350.
Alcock Ashdown were quoted at 1,105. Bombay Tramway improved to 360. Bombay Steam to 285, and Tata Hydro to 1,190.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay as on 26th October, 1917.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	82,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 305,47,291	
,, Deposits at Branches .. ,, 113,41,127	
	418,88,418
Other Deposits	31,09,93,175
Post Bills	3,931
Sundries	26,82,399
Rs. ..	37,47,67,923

ASSETS.

	Rs
Government Securities	561,77,664
Other authorised Securities	27,77,198
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	108,74,458
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	417,57,913
Bills Discounted and Purchased	113,36,285
Dead Stock	9,36,149
Stamps	5,743
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	8,95,103
Sundries	3,24,242
Cash	24,86,80,983
Rs. ..	37,47,67,923

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	Bombay, Oct. 29. Rs,
Cash Certificates	7,176 8
Total up to date	23,24,090 4

A Simla telegram states:—Owing to very heavy landslip across the face of a long tunnel at the old Kassauli head station below Dharampur transhipment is impossible. All trains to-day except the Mail van carrying mail bags are cancelled. Only mail trains will run on the 29th. Mail ordinary trains and the Government of India special will run on the 30th by which date through connection will be restored.

MR GERARD'S LAST CHAPTER.

TALE OF TEN MILLIONS OF MURDERED MEN.

THERE MUST BE NO GERMAN PEACE.

"To-day we bring to a conclusion the remarkable series of chapters in which the ex-Ambassador of the United States has drawn a vivid picture of his four years' life in Berlin," wrote the "Daily Telegraph" when it published the last chapter of the remarkable book written by Mr. J. W. Gerard, lately American Ambassador in Berlin. It adds:—

"After reading one of Mr. Gerard's chapters we feel that we are dealing with an honest and veracious man. That, combined with his exceptional opportunities of knowledge, gives the reason why this book is of such indubitable importance. Vaguely, and from many sources, with our knowledge based on isolated instances, we have most of us learnt something about the German nature. But Mr. Gerard gives us a finished portrait of the German character; the secret springs of its psychology are revealed, and we see before us in all his detestable efficiency and arrogance the Teuton as he is in his intimate self."

Here is a terrible extract from the last chapter of this famous book, which is soon to be published in volume form.

10,000,000 DEAD.

"When I returned to America after living for two and one-half years in the centre of this world calamity, everything seemed petty and small," writes Mr. Gerard. "I was surprised that people could still seek little advantages, still be actuated by little jealousies and revenges. Freed from the round of daily work, I felt for the first time the utter horror and uselessness of all the misery these Prussian military autocrats had brought upon the world, and what a reckoning there will be in Germany some day when the plain people realise the truth; when they learn what base motive actuated their rulers in condemning a whole generation of the earth to war and death.

"Is it not a shame that the world should have been so disturbed; that peaceful men are compelled to lie out in the mud and filth in the depth of raw winter, shot at and stormed at and shelled, waiting for a chance to murder some other inoffensive fellow-creature?

"Why must the people in Old Poland die of hunger, not finding dogs enough to eat in the streets of Lemberg? The long lines of broken peasants in Serbia and Rumania: the population of Belgium and Northern France torn from their homes to work as slaves for the Germans; the poor prisoners of war starving in their huts or working in factories and mines; the cries of the old and the children wounded by bombs from Zeppelins; the wails of the mothers for their sons; the very rustling of the air as the souls of the ten million dead sweep to another world—why must all these horrors come upon a fair green earth where we believed that love and help and friendship, genius and science and commerce, and religion and civilisation only ruled? The very bodies of those ten million killed, if placed end to end in two lines, would reach from New York to San Francisco. Think of travelling this distance between a double line of stating corpses.

"It is because in the dark, cold northern plains of Germany there exists an autocracy, deceiving a great people, poisoning their minds from one generation to another, and preaching the virtue and necessity of war. And until that autocracy is either wiped out or made powerless there can be no peace on earth. The golden dream of conquest was almost accomplished. A little more advance, a few more waggon-loads of ammunition, and there would have been no battle of the Marne, no Joffre—a modern Martel to hammer back the invading hordes of barbarism. I have always stated that Germany is possessed yet of immense military power, and in order to win the nations opposed to Germany must learn to think in a military way. The mere entrance even of a great nation like our own into the war means nothing in a military way unless backed by military power."

Mr. Gerard concludes his last chapter in these dramatic words:—

"And there must be no German peace The old regime left in control of Germany, of Bulgaria, of Turkey, would only seek a favourable moment to renew the war, to strive again for the mastery of the world.

"Fortunately America bars the way—America led by a fighting President, who will allow no compromise with brutal autocracy."

THUMB-NAIL SKETCHES.

Reviewing the whole book in a leading article, the "Daily Telegraph" says:—

"In interviews, which, in the teeth of many difficulties, Mr. Gerard managed to secure with the Emperor, we see certain ugly and unlovely qualities of the despot plainly revealed—his frequent bad temper his fits of perversity, his childish petulance, his engrossing vanity. He loves to pose like a play-actor, to threaten like a bully to use violence like an autocrat. His Ministers are for him salaried servants; his Generals the instruments of his Imperial ambition. As the portrait of the Kaiser is delineated before our eyes with all an artist's skill, we wonder how it was ever possible for us to imagine that at the bottom of his heart Wilhelm was a man of peace and friendly to Great Britain.

"Perhaps it is in his thumb-nail sketches of prominent individuals that Mr. Gerard shines. After perusing his book we know much more intimately than we did before the late German Chancellor, the Minister of the Interior, and the new Foreign Minister. Bethman-Hollweg is described to us as a man who is a Liberal at heart, and who by no means believes in the ruthless methods of warfare practised by the German Higher Command. It was against his better judgment, Mr. Gerard thinks, that the submarine war was resumed, the pledges in the Sussex Note broken, and Germany involved in war with America. But he was a weak man in a difficult post, or perhaps, rather a Minister torn in different directions, party by a desire to remain in office, partly by a mistaken sense of loyalty to the Emperor.

"Helfferich, Minister of the Interior, is painted in no unfriendly colours. He is said to have a powerful and agile intellect; he is probably opposed to militarism and reasonable in his views. 'One can sit at the council table with him and arrive at compromises and results, but his intense patriotism and surpassing ability make him an opponent to be feared' Even for the Crown Prince a few not unkindly words are said in passing. But Kuhlmann is portrayed with less flattering touches. Far more wily than Zimmermann, he will continue, says Mr. Gerard, to strive to embroil America with Japan and Mexico, but he will not be caught out. He is fond, apparently of a double and shifty game. 'Beware of the wily Kuhlmann.'"

RUSSIAN PATRIOTS.

SELF-SACRIFICING EXAMPLES.

It is refreshing to find in the Russian papers evidence that the old military spirit of our Ally is not yet extinct among the masses, and that there are stil popular centres of fervent patriotism and self-sacrifice where everything possible is being done to save the country from the catastrophe which threatens it, says the Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Thus M. Kerenski recently received the following telegram from the Lutzk District Militia, which is, of course, a police and not a military force: "Fired by your appeals, and as an example to others, we are to-day leaving for the front positions, to agitate among the regiments which will be the first to advance, and to take part in the attack with them." Even in the plague spot, Petrograd, there was, at any rate, one important industrial undertaking which remained immune to the Leninite virus, though the Maximalists, shortly before their unsuccessful coup d'etat, polled something like 200,00 votes in the elections for the Metropolitan "district dumas." That was the great Obouhoff Ordnance Works, where the huge staff of workmen replied to the German Tarnopol menace by deciding to raise for the front a battalion of volunteers, which at once secured several hundred recruits.

Another communication received by the Minister for War was a resolution passed by the personnel of a field engineering park, who decided to sacrifice the greater part of their pay till the end of the war "as a contribution to the salvation of the country." Officers and men joined in this act of renunciation which was to affect them proportionately, the commander of the park retaining for his own needs 50 roubles (normally £5, but now certainly not more than £1) per month, and the simple soldier one rouble. At the same time it was decided to forward immediately to the War Minister all crosses, orders, medals, and ready money in the possession of members of the unit.

The Central Committee for the Organisation of the Volunteer Movement received a letter from a boy of 12, who, "anxious to help free Russia," asked permission to found a "child's battalion of death," which he was "confident will help to restore discipline." Foreseeing the probability of his petition being refused, he begged in that event to be himself admitted to an adult battalion, as "I am already quite big."

It is reported in Russian papers just received that Marie Botchkareva, who organised the Government Women's Battalion of Death, and was wounded while leading it into battle, had already left hospital and gone to Moscow to raise more female recruits. The military reports on the behaviour under fire of her little body of Amazons are very flattering. In the fear they also did good work by destroying all the alcochol which they found in the hands of their male comrades.

Battalions of Death have now been followed by "Battalions of Atonement." The Reserve for the 1st Grenadiers, one of the units disgraced in the Leninite rising, held a meeting at which it admitted the error of its ways, agreed to surrender the Maximalist agitators in its ranks, and decided, "in order to save the honour of the regiment," to form "a storming battalion of atonement." The two senior colonels (these Reserve battalions are often 8,000 or more strong), were given unrestricted powers to carry this decision into effect.

BOYCOTTING GERMANY.

SEAMEN'S RESOLVE.

Under the auspices of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland a meeting was held on Sept. 28 in the Albert Hall at which a resolution was carried with acclamation refusing to employ after the war any Germans in any capacity on land or sea, not to purchase or use any goods of German origin, and, further, that all master mariners should refuse to salute or recognise the German flag, such boycott to continue for two years after peace terms have been arranged, one month's boycott to be added for every crime contrary to The Hague Convention or international law of the sea committed after the passing of this resolution, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Lord Beresford presided, and said that was the first meeting that expressed the mind of the people as to the necessity for the Germans being punished for their barbarous atrocities, the assassination on the high seas of women and children, the cowardly and cruel murder of the men of the Belgian Prince, and of that heroic and brave person Captain Fryatt. (Cheers.) What had to be done was to instil into the mind of the financial and commercial classes in Germany that if they continued their present methods it would mean absolute ruin to them after the war. There had been plenty of words; what was wanted was deeds. Nine thousand of the finest men any country ever produced were now lying at the bottom of the sea—men who died in trying to bring food to the people of this country. Four thousand others were prisoners. These brave men were not protected. ("Shame.") Who had a better right in this country to demand punishment for these crimes than the survivors of the mercantile marine? (Cheers.)

AMERICA'S MILLION MEN.

With regard to the submarines (Lord Beresford continued), we shall beat them—of course we shall beat them. (Cheers.) It will take us time, and we will still have losses. The United States are going to see this thing through, with all the grit, enterprise, and energy of their race. (Cheers.) The war will not be over until the United States can bring the effective force of one million men into the trenches. How soon that will be done we cannot tell, but it shall be done, and we shall win. (Cheers.) I say to the Seamen and Firemen's Union, "Stick it! Stick it all you know." (Cheers.) You seamen and firemen stopped the pacifist conference at Stockholm. (Cheers.) What did it matter if all the Governments of the world granted passports to Stockholm when the seamen and firemen said, Do what you like, but we don't take them.' (Cheers.) Do not let us talk about negotiations with the Germans. (Loud cheers.) The world is inappropriate. This peace has got to be a peace ordered by us, and it has got to be brought about at the point of the bayonet and the muzzle of machine guns. (Cheers.) Bravo! Seamen and Firemen's Union, you have shown us the way to beat the Germans." (Cheers.)

Mr. Havelock Wilson assured the meeting that the sailors and seamen generally would most assuredly put the resolution into operation. The union intended to insert in every article of agreement signed by men going on board a British ship a clause to the effect that "it is further agreed that during the progress of the voyage if the said ship should be chartered for a German port the crew will be released from their engagement, and their wages will be paid until the time they arrive in a British port, and all expenses of conveying them to that port." (Cheers.) It was doubtful if they would succeed in getting British shipowners to agree to that, but if the British people stood behind the seamen then they would not be afraid to face the shipowners or anybody else. (Cheers.) Let a mighty league be formed throughout the Empire, and he assured the meeting the resolution would be resolutely carried into effect. (Cheers.)

The District Traffic Superintendant Bandikin states:—Due to flood in Sambar lake passenger service between Phulera and Kuchman Road is stopped.

Golden Shine works on all Metals, Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, &c., also on plate glass.

It cleans as well as polishes

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents:
KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY

METAL POLISH

THE ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE!!

(130 Rawiwar, Poona City.)

Both the Aryan and the Western Systems are used. Results exact, Rupee One per question, Postage extra. Inform Your letter time. We have several certificates, and we have much experience in this science....*Manager.*

COMMERCIAL

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From a Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

Yesterday (Sunday) Good Broach April touched Rs. 433 in the bazaar. This morning the quotations were Rs. 440 Exchange terms and Rs. 442 Association terms. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 441 and advanced to Rs. 445, and on Association terms transactions were made at Rs. 446, there being a better enquiry all round. The rise is said to be due to the damage done by the recent rains up country, but the weather, according to the latest official weather report, is now getting clear, with the exception of a storm in the Bay of Bengal which is outside the reporting area. At Colaba Good Broach wae done at Rs. 444 Exchange and later on at Rs. 447. The market closed irregular A fair business has been done to-day. Ready cotton is steady with a moderate demand by shippers and mills.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April	..	444
Fine Hinganghat Wardah ..	January	..	444
,, Nagpur Kampti		..	435
,, Khamgaon Akola		..	420
,, Khandesh		..	403
,, Muthia		..	400
,, Bengal	,,	..	368
Fully Good Bengal		..	334

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP

Broach good	April	..	444
Bengal Fully good	January	..	335

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 29th OCTOBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals ..	363	330		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab ..	345			,,
M.G. Wardha ..	442			,,
M. G, Nagpore ..	439			,,
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	423			,,
M.G. Khandeish ..	405			,,
M.G. Muthia ..	..			,,
M.G. Broach ..			445	1-25 April.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 27th October:—

Cotton	332 bales
Wheat	12,047 cwts
Linseed	1,482 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc ..	176 ,,
Gingellyseed	43 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnut	41 ,,
Castorseed	6,403 ,,
Rice	4,406 ,,
Myrabollams	556 ,,
Cottonseed	568 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2,968 ,,
Jowar	5,328 ,,
Maize	85 ,,
Barley	241 ,,

"A Real Miracle Indeed."

That is an Indian gentleman's opinion of the results of using Erectruss and hundreds of others have written their appreciation in similar terms. Many sufferers had tried other remedies without result but found Erectruss "a real miracle indeed."

The Erectruss is based on Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" and is therefore safe, sure, reliable and *perfectly natural*, the cure being effected by an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part of the body.

As a sure cure for Functional Weakness Exhaustion and Debility, Erectruss is unequalled and the name behind it is a guarantee of its efficiency. Costing only Rs. 15. (plus postage, etc.) Erectruss is a "health investment" well worth consideration Learn more about this wonderful instrument by writing for Free Descriptive Booklet to ERECTRUSS B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

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Cycling—Easy and Enjoyable
RIDE A
B.S.A BICYCLE

In length of service, reliability and easy cycling, a B.S.A. repays over and over again the few shillings difference between it and a so-called "cheap" machine. The well-known "Three Guns" trade mark shown above appears on every genuine B.S.A. Bicycle.

B.S.A. Lists free from
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE,

LIMIT OF SANCTION TO PROSECUTE.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

Parwatrao Mhashojirao v. The King-Emperor.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of the Sessions Court of Poona.

In this case the sanction was originally granted by the Magistrate on the 24th July 1916. The application made to the District Court at Poona for revocation of the sanction was dismissed on the 23rd October 1916. Against that order there was a revisional application to the High Court which was summarily rejected on the 1st February 1917 on the main point as to the revocation of the sanction and a rule was granted only for the limited purpose of consiuering the order by the Lower Court as to costs. The subsequent order on this revisional application was made on the 4th April 1917. The present complaint was filed on the 10th July 1917.

The point that arose in this application was whether the complaint made on the sanction thus granted could be entertained, or in other words the sanction had not become inoperative at the date of the complaint in consequence of the lapse of time. The complaint was made more than 6 months after the date of the original sanction. It was made more than 6 months after the order passed by the District Court at Poona but it was within 6 months from the date of the order of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Heaton in relivering judgment observed:—"This application raises a point of difficulty about which there has been —and perhaps is likely to be—difference of opinion. A sanction to prosecute was given under Section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code and an appeal against the sanction was made to the superior Court and that appeal was dismissed. Then the applicant approached the High Court in its revisional powers asking it to interfere with the sanction and the High Court summarily rejected the application. Originally the sanction had been given on the 23rd of July 1916 and the order of the High Court was made on the 1st of February 1917. By this time therefore more than six months had elapsed since the date when the sanction was given by the original Court. But a further delay ensued. It was not until the 10th of July 1917 more than six months after the order of the appellate Court confirming the sanction and more than 5 months after the High Court had refused to interfere, that the complaint was presented to the Magistrate by the person who had obtained the sanction. The accused person, i.e. the applicant then contended that the sanctio by that time was spent, in consequence of the latter part of Clause (6) of Section 195 which says:—"No sanction shall remain in force for more than six months from the date on which it was given." The applicant urged this objection before the magistrate who considered it and wrote a judgment disposing of it. He thought that the words which I have quoted must be construed so as to give the complainant six months from the date of the order of the High Court.

I think the Magistrate was wrong. The matter presents difficulties in two phases. The first is whether the six months begin to run from the date of the order of the appellate Court where there has been an appeal. For the moment I will assume that it is so. The second phase which is to be considered is this: Does the period of six months, mustrun from the date of the order of the High Court when there is a revisional application to the High Court and that application is summarily rejected?

As regards this second phase of the case I do not myself feel any doubt. It is quite clear to my mind that an order by the High Court summarily rejecting an application such as was made in this case does not constitute a date from which the period of six months begins to run. My reason for so thinking is this: The words which I have already quoted and the relevant words of the rest of Section 195 show conclusively to my mind that the six months must run from either the time the original sanction was given or from the date of some subsequent order made by a competent Court which confirms the giving of the sanction or itself specifically gives a sanction. In other words, there must be an order which definitely either approves and confirms or itself gives a sanction. But, as I understand, an order of this Court summarily rejecting an application in revision does not approve or confirm the order of the Court below. It is a refusal of the High Court to interfere and nothing more. In practice—and here I am speaking from a good many years' experience of this Court—a great many revisional applications are summarily rejected, certainly not because this Court affirms or even approves the order against which the application in revision is directed but because this Court will not permit the law as to appeals to be violated. That law would be most seriously violated, in my opinion, if this Court exercised its revisional powers in such a way as to permit every applicant to obtain from this Court a consideration of the merits of his case and a decision of this Court upon those merits. The reason is that such a method would be to introduce a most elaborate and comprehensive system of what would in reality be appeals where the Criminal Procedure Code declares that no appeal shall be allowed. I am therefore satisfied that in this case the Magistrate's order is wrong because the latest order from which the period of six months could run is either the original order or the order in appeal. This sanction is long since spent and cannot be made the basis of a prosecution.

I think therefore that the correct order for the magistrate now to make is to dismiss the complaint before him.

Mr. Justice Shah in concurring with his learned brother after stating the facts observed:—

"The point urged on behalf of the applicant is that the date contemplated by Section 195 Clause (6) of the Criminal Procedure Code is the date on which the sanction is given, i.e., in this case the date on which it was granted by the trial Court, and that the order made by the District Court of Poona in October 1916 was merely an order refusing to revoke the sanction granted by the trial Court. It is not necessary for the purposes of this application to express any opinion as to whether the date mentioned in Clause (6) is the date of the original sanction or the date of the order of the District Court of Poona as the complaint was filed more than six months after either of these dates. It seems to me that there is considerable force in the argument urged on behalf of the applicant that the word "given" must refer either to the sanction by a Court of first instance or to a sanction granted by the Superior Court though refused by the subordinate Court in the first instance and that it cannot refer to an order by the superior Court refusing to revoke a sanction granted by the subordinate Court. It is not necessary however, to decide the point in this case. It is clear that the mere fact that there was an application in revision made to this Court and that it was rejected on the 1st of February 1917 does not give the present complainant a fresh starting point for the six months provided in Sub-clause (6) of Section 195. I do not think that is Section 195 Sub-clause (6) as to the six months from the date on which the sanction is given can apply to an order made by the High Court in revision under Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code rejecting the application. The sanction "given" must rfefer either to the sanction granted by the first Court or by the superior Court in appeal. The question whether any order by the High Court on an application under Section 439 Cr. Pro. Code for the exercise of the powers under Section 195 Cr. Pro. Code made after issuing a rule and after hearing both parties will have the effect of making the time run from that date does not arise in this case and I express no opinion on that point. We are only concerned with the case of an application in revision which is rejected summarily.

On behalf of the complainant, however, an oral application is made in the course of the argument that we should extend the time under the powers given to this Court under Clause (6). But there is no affidavit explaining the delay; and there is no attempt made to show any good cause for the extension of time. I do not think that under the circumstances, the time could be extended.

I am clearly of opinion that the sanction was not in force at the date of the complaint, and that the Magistrate cannot take any cognizance of the complaint.

I therefore agree that the Magistrate should now dismiss the complaint.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the applicant. Dr. B. G. S. Rao and Mr. Varde appeared for the opponent.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 30TH OF OCTOBER, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

769-17.—Nadirsha & D, Ramchandra Shantaram v. Mugbal Jamal & ors.

810-17.—Amin & Desai, Messrs. Shivji Pacharia & Co., a firm v. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Shaikhoomiya Coor.

1538-16.—Amin & Desai, Ranchoddas Vandrawandas v. Govindji Madhavji & Co. a firm, Payne & Co.

705-17.—Smetham B & Co., Seth Gulam Hoosein Cassambhai v. Laljee Jiva & ors.

711-17.—Smetham B & Co., Seth Gulam Hoosein Cassambhai v. Jamalbhai Jeewa.

763-17.—Khambatta & Co., Kering Rupchand & Co., a firm v. R C C Liston.

662-17.—Wadia G & Co., Mahomedbhoy Jivanji Ismailji v. Abdur Rahim Haji Ismail Nathoo.

823-17.—N C Dalal Haribhai Amichand v. Govindram Amediram & ors.

856-17.—Amin & Desai, Bai Fatmabai v. Memon Abdulla Haji Noor Mahomed, Patell & Eze.

6-17.—Crawford B & Co., The Eastern Bank Ltd v. Haji Omer Haji Hoosein a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

872-17.—Soonderdas & Co., Padamsey Narsibhai v. Bomonji Rustomji Parelwalla & ors, Jam R & D.

884-17.—Nadirsha & D, Shapurji Sorabji Kavarana & ors v. Ahmedally Shaik Kaderbhoy & ors.

1008-17.—Khandvalla & Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Atmaram Ramkisson a firm & ors.

1009-17.—Khandvalla & Co., Seth Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Haridas Bhimji a firm & ors.

1029-17.—Kanga & Sayani, Jotram Kedarnath a firm v. Rameshwardas Banarsidas a firm, Malvi M B & Co.

1032-17.—Motichand & D, Messrs Surajmal Keshrimal a firm v. Messrs Kamram Kissonlal a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

1037-17.—Sham M & H, Rajaram Bapuji v. Dawoodbhai Fazalbhai.

1053-17.—Little & Co., The Burmah Oil Co. Ld v. F B Stewart & Son.

1034-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Biharilal Jotram & ors v. Gopichand Sunderlal & ors.

1055-17.—Little & Co., Messrs Wild & Co. a firm v. Sanka Ramswamy & Son a firm.

1086-17.—Jehangir M & S, Nowla Doonga & Co. a firm v. Hirabhai Babibhai Shroff.

1087-17.—Mehta D & L, Javerchand Naranji v. Abdul Hoosein Abdul Karim.

1095-17.—Motichand & D, Jivandas Jetha Sampat v. Merwanji Edulji Davar, Matu J & M.

1116-17.—Jehangir M & S, Sheshmal Hajarimal & Co. a firm v. Mangesh Krishnarao Telang, Payne & Co.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

1102-17.—In Person, Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. Venkatesh Autajee Balpatheke & anr, Leo Rodregies against 1st deft only.

1127-17.—Shroff & Din, Keshavji Lalji v. Dharamsey Lalji, Ard H D & Co.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

694-17.—Madhawji K & Ch, Dhevji Monjee a firm v. Hirachand Meraj & Co. & ors, Against 1st deft only.

932-17.—Matu J & M, Sarafalli Abdulalli v. Haji Abdul Karim Abdul Latiff.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1453-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Arjun Khimji & Co. a firm v. Ramchander Doongersey das a firm Patell & Eze

S C Ct 746-2748-16.—Little & Co., Berthold Reif & anr v. Vallo Mahomed Aboo, M C Chothia.

747-2749-16.—Little & Co., Berthold Reif & anr v. Vallo Mahomed Aboo, M. B. Chothia.

1182-14.—Little & Co., Syed Assadoolla Kazram & ors v. Bai Ruttonbai widow & ors.

1183-14.—Little & Co., Syed Assadoolla Kazram & ors v. Kaikhoshru Manecki Davar Ard H D & Co.

40-16.—Motichand & D, Laloo Mema v. Lalji Damjee & anr, Tyabji & Co., Part Heard, by Mac J 12-1-17.

1-17.—Payne & Co., Messrs. Vallibhai Fattabhai a firm v. Badrudin Ahmedji & & anr, Mulla & Mulla.

1301-14.—Sham M & H, Anantrao Sakalkar & ors v. Haridas Ranchoddas & ors. Edg. G W & Co.

120-16.—Payne & Co., Jehrabai & ors, v. Esoofally Jivaji & anr, Capt & V, Payne & Co.

999-15.—Captain & V, Prier De Sadne & Co. a firm v. Jethmal Shrikisson a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

610-16.—Khand L & M, Messrs. Jerup Jethaji & Co., a firm v. Madhusudan Wasudeo Athalye & anr, Sham M & H.

200-17.—Vachha & Co., Sha Dhanaji Depaji & Co. a firm v. Janakprasad Lahooram, Khand L & M.

1128-16.—Manock D & Co., (for a pauper),

Raghunathdas Bawa v. Yeshwant Atmaram Daivadnya, G B Pandya.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

1136-15—Payne and Co, Khatubai v Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co, Surveyor and Co, Little and Co, Part heard 6-10-17.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMR'S AMENDED REPORT.

372-09—Patell and Eze, Sham M and H, Baloobhai Motichand and ors v Amichand Panalal, Ard H D and Co., Part heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL,

SHORT CAUSES.

820-16—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdoolally Moolla Goolamally v Badrudin Mulla Goolamally and ors, Unwalla P and P.

862-17—Amin and D, Bhogilal Amratlal a firm v Sha Gulabchand Pitamberdas, Purnanand and Co.

930-17—Little and Co, Govind Dharmaji Mahatre v Dhondu Govru Bhagat, Judah and S.

978-17—Purnanand and Co, Ambalal Shankalchand v B K Vora and Sons a firm, Shroff and D.

1051-17—Merwanji K and Co, Abdul Gunny Haji Hoosein v Messrs B Cawasji and Co a firm, Little and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

898-16.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Deoji Kuverji a firm, Madhawji K & Ch.

1249-14.—Madhowji K & Ch, Bai Gangabai widow v. Ludha Dossa and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Dastur and Co., Little & Co., Shamrao M and H.

1223-15.—Payne and Co., Niamatullabai v. Ahmedbhoy Shaik Kaderbhoy & ors, Serveyor & Co., Wadia G & Co., Payne and Co., Captain and V.

701-17.—D J Mantri, Rai Bahadur Vinayakrao Sadanand Joshi v. Shanker Ballaji Navalkar & ors, In person.

204-17.—S A Tyabjee (for a pauper), Laxmibai widow v. Kaua Massingji and ors, Shroff and D.

725-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Balkisson Hardayal and anr, Khandwalla & Co.

356-17.—Motichand & D, Dada Haji Essak v. Munchershaw Nusserwanji Chandabhai, Nanu H & Co.

S C Ct. 678-24898-16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroze C Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

S C Ct 679-24899 16.—Merwanji K & Co., Phiroze C Mistry v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

13-16.—Madhowji K & Ch, Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v. Raichand Lakhmichand & anr.

1271-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassum Dada v. Gopinath Jivan Kiny, D J Mantri.

1306-15.—Captain and V, Rajmal Lakhichand v. Damji Hirji and anr, Madhowjee K & Ch.

609-17.—Mulla & M, Fatmabai widow v. Ebrahim Moledona, Captain & V.

937-17—Ard H D and Co, Narotamdas Bhau a firm v Bhimji Machha and ors, Mehta D and L, Moti and D.

BEFORE THE ACTING PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P No. 18-17.—In person, Pandurang Ramchandra Devrukhkar v. Bhikoo Gopinath Marudkar, Chitnis M & K.

THE EXCH GE SITUATION.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Last month I appealed to the Government of India, through the columns of "The Bombay Chronicle," to stop buying silver at the high rates prevailing at the time. The silver market, after going up as far as 55d., has since then been falling continuously. I believe, it is due to the Government of India stopping the purchases of silver at high prices. To-day the rate of silver is somewhat below 42d. When silver was 46¾d., Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their weekly circular of the 4th instant, recommended to the Government of India to make purchases of silver. This policy, if accepted, would have been disastrous to India, because the market would have shot up to 50d. in no time. The Government must make their purchases when the market goes down to 40d. They would then be able to bring the exchange down to 16d. again.

The heavy rains are a curse to the ryot. It would mean so much less crops, and so much less exports. So, the Government would require a very much less quantity of silver.

Then, the issue of Treasury Bills are bringing silver rupees to the Government; and the banks are full of rupees. Hence, the Government would be able to pull on, without paying famine prices of silver abroad. After the war, the silver prices are bound to go down; so that, India would be a loser to the extent that she may have paid heavy prices for the same. The exchange problem is a pre-eminently silver problem, and the Government and the people are one in so far that any loss to the Government is a loss to the country at large.—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Girgaon, Bombay, Oct. 28.

The District Traffic Superintendent B. B. and C. I. Railway states:—Passenger service between Phulera and Kuchman Road is resumed.

The District Traffic Superintendent of Shaharanpur (N. W. Railway states:—The line between Dhuri and Chimtanwalla is breached at miles 46-6 and 46-7. All passenger traffic is being transhipped.

Four Hindu Kahars of Arrah town were bound down to keep the peace for shouting "Jai Mahabir" hile the Moharrum procession was passing in front of their house and thereby attempting to create disturbance.

A movement is afoot at Satara to start a Central Co-operative Bank for the Satara district. A meeting of several leading gentlemen of Satara was recently held at the Collector's bungalow and it was decided, to start such a bank with a capital of one lakh of rupees.

SEASON TICKETS LEFT AT HOME.

THE RIGHT TO MAKE HOLDERS PAY.

The right of railway companies to recover full ordinary fares from season or traders' ticket-holders who fail to show such tickets when called upon to do so was upheld by Judge Mellor in the Manchester Country Court on Oct. 2, says the "Manchester Guardian."

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Company sued Rhodes Marriott, accountant, of Albert Square, Manchester, for 11s. 4d., the fares for two journeys between Ansdell and Manchester.

Mr. J. Taylor Jones, assistant solicitor to the company, admitted that on May 22, when the two journeys were made, the defendant possessed a monthly season ticket between Manchester and Blackpool, but explained that the proceedings were taken on the strength of a clause in the conditions upon the usual form of application for season tickets, which read: "A season ticket is issued on the express condition that it is not available for any journey unless it is produced, on demand, to any officer or servant of any company over any portion of whose line such ticket is available, and if such ticket is not so produced the holder thereof shall be deemed not to have paid the fare for that particular journey, and such fare shall be recoverable by the company from such holder." Each ticket stated that it was issued subject to the conditions on the form of application.

Witnesses who gave evidence proving the non-production of the ticket at Salford and Ansdell admited that the defendant was known to be a ticket-holder at Ansdell, and that on the following day he showed his ticket at Salford. It was also stated that on the Lancashire and Yorkshire system alone nearly 10,000 ticket holders failed to produce their tickets last year, and that the habit of leaving them behind was growing among passengers and causing a great deal of work to the companies, because there was generally a difficulty in making sure that the tickets were not being used by people with no right to them. It was for such reasons as these that the Railway Executive Committee, at the end of last year, decided to enforce the right of the companies to charge full fares in these cases.

The defendant stated that he was contesting this claim in the general interests of the travelling public, and in order to obtain a ruling as to the powers of railway companies in charging passengers twice for the same journey. He submitted that railway companies had neither a statutory nor any other right to do this; that such a claim was unreasonable, unjust, inequitable, and in the nature of a penalty; that the Company had suffered no pecuniary loss from his act of forgetfulness on the one day in 13 months for which he had held season tickets; that the Company, in allowing him to enter the stations and trains, was a consenting party to his travelling; and that as he had paid for his season ticket in advance he could not be deemed not to have paid his fare for that journey. The officials of the Company knew he was a season ticket-holder; and at Ansdell they also knew that he lived only three minutes' walk from the station, and could have promptly verified the fact if they had had any doubts. The clause in question was unjust, for one reason, because it laid a trifling penalty upon the passenger who only travelled a few miles, and a very heavy one upon the passenger who travelled a long distance.

JUDGMENT FOR THE COMPANY.

The Judge said that, as a season ticket-holder himself, he would have been glad to have been able to find against the railway company in this case. But these tickets were issued at reduced rates under certain conditions, and business men who signed such conditions must be prepared to be bound by them. It was probably true that 99 out of 100 applicants for such tickets did not trouble to read the conditions in making their applications, but that was not a legal excuse. The clause on which the railway company depended meant that if a season ticket were not produced on demand the holder was deemed not to have paid his fare for that journey.

Judgment was given for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Great as is generally the enthusiasm of young men in every sphere of work, it has not been less conspicuous in the cause of the Federation. A great number of students from the colleges of Bombay, as well as some ladies and gentlemen from our cosmopolitan city have joined the Reception Committee of the First Convention and professors and lecturers have been prompt to help our cause. Moreover the help and guidance that we are receiving from our elders and well-wishers are in no way unimportant. But after all our expectations, sir, have not yet been realized. The public of Bombay seems to be ignorant, rather than unsympathetic, of the cause we have undertaken in so earnest a spirit and it would not be out of place, therefore, to appeal to the public, through the medium of your esteemed journal, for its kind support in making the First Convention a great success, worthy of the spirit and remarkable enthusiasm of our proud city. Our office is located at 249, Hornby Road (Erachshaw Building), and is open between the hours 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. (S. T.) on week days, when all enquiries will be welcomed, suggestions received and support thankfully acknowledged. Anyone however desiring extra information should see the secretaries personally in the office after 4 p.m. Expecting a hearty response from the public, I remain, yours etc.,

DATTATRAYA NARHAR REGE,
(Joint Hony. Secretary,
The Reception Committee of the
1st Convention.)

Bombay, Oct. 29.

AERIAL EFFICIENCY.

MR. ASQUITH'S EULOGY.

Mr. Asquith opened at Leeds Town Hall in mail week the Air Services Exhibition organised by the Countess of Drogheda, in aid of the Flying Services Hospitals and Viscount French's War Charities. He said he accepted with the greatest pleasure the invitation which Lady Drogheda was good enough to give him to take advantage of his visit to Leeds to attend the opening of her exhibition. He had had the privilege of going over it some months ago in London, although he believed it had since been considerably augmented and enlarged. He was sure that when they had seen it they would agree that it was an exhibition of absorbing interest. (Hear, hear.) As they went around it they would be able to trace, little by little, and one after another, the steps—often the slow and stumbling steps—by which man had achieved, or at any rate, was achieving the conquest of the air. When they had traced the process they would be as strongly impressed as he was with the foresight, pains, and skilful arrangement and organisation which Lady Drogheda had brought to her task, and which enabled him, without any suspicion of flattery or exaggeration, to say that it was one of the most remarkable contributions that women's work had made to the service of the war. (Hear, hear.)

A WONDERFUL SIGHT.

"But the captive balloon the sausage, as soldiers call it—is an invaluable adjunct in these days to any considerable fighting force. Only a week ago I was somewhere between Ypres and the Messines ridge, near where the splendid fighting of which we are reading again to-day was going on, and I saw in the sky a row of some twelve or fifteen of those captive balloons, all making their observations at different altitudes, heavily shelled at times, but I am glad to say unsuccessfully, by the Germans, and each protected in case of disaster by its parachute. That is a wonderful sight, Even more remarkable and more rapid has been the development of the other type of craft, heavier than air, that we know as aeroplanes The Duke of Wellington was once asked, I think in his old age, what had been his greatest difficulty as a general, and he said. "I spent the most of my life in trying to find out what was going on upon the other side of the hill." His successors who command the armies of to-day have no such anxiety or solicitude, and why? Because of the aeroplane, with its photographic apparatus, its wireless, its capacity to soar to enormous heights, and disclose and reproduce for the information of the general and his staff every feature of the contour, and the disposition of the enemy. Equal in importance—some military experts would say more important in these days of artillery warfare—is the service which the aeroplane renders to the guns, which are able to aim with miraculous precision at absolutely invisible targets and over almost inconceivable ranges. In fact, it is no exaggeration to say—and I am sure all the military experts who are present will agree with me—that the air service has become the eyes of the Army, and to a large extent also of the Navy. (Hear, hear.)

AIR RAIDS.

"There are other forms of aerial activities upon which I need not dwell, and with which those of us who live in London are becoming daily or nightly more familiar I will only say they do not alarm us in the least, and that we have complete confidence in the powers of our own airmen and land defences to keep them at bay. (Hear, hear.) Let me say before I sit down, for it is, after all, the abiding reflection that ought to be left in our minds after visiting such an exhibition as this, that we cannot see and realise the meaning of all that is gathered together here without feeling a profound and fervent admiration for the gallant men who are risking their lives every day and every night in this most hazardous service for the cause of their country, and to whom, and to whose skill and to whose devotion the Navy and the Army, and not only them, but the country and the Empire, owe an immeasurable debt of gratitude" (Cheers.)

Mr. Rupert Beckett proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Asquith, which was seconded by Mr. J. S. R. Phillips.

Mr. Asquith, in reply, said Mr. Phillips, because it was suggested by the surroundings, had spoken of soaring. If they looked around they would find that the same objects suggested the counterpart of soaring, which was sinking, and politicians spent their unhappy lives oscillating in those two positions. (Laughter.) Lady Drogheda suggested that they were lucky if they could have a parachute to facilitate a safe descent. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

The Lord Mayor of Leeds presided at the ceremony, and among those present were Mrs. Asquith, the Countess of Drogheda, and Sir Algernon and Lady Firth.—The 'Daily Telegraph."

MR. FISHER'S TOUR.

THE REASON FOR THE EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, addressed meetings of Liverpool educationists on Oct. 2 with reference to his Education Bill, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Mr. Fisher said the question had been asked how it was that in the midst of the enormous exigencies and difficulties of the great European war the Government had desired to frame a large and comprehensive measure for the development of education in this country. The answer was that in all quarters of the kingdom there existed a general desire for the promotion of popular education, notwithstanding the war and its effects. The worst result of the war would not be the load of debt or the burden of taxation, but the loss to future generations of the vigorous and enterprising men and women who might have been born into the world but for the destruction caused by the war. He conceived it to be part of the duty of the present generation to provide some means for compensating for that loss. One means was the creation of a system of education throughout the country which would increase the value of every human unit in the whole of society by giving to every child the best possible opportunity. The necessity for immediate action was emphasised by the fact that the requisite teaching staffs could not be created in a day, and that popular education could not be extended without controling to some extent the quantity of juvenile labour on the market.

Public education to be good must be education of the whole man, and not entirely a book-worm education. It must be spiritual, moral intellectual, and physical. The educational system must offer a free career to the talent. Intellect should not be wasted on tasks unworthy of it, and a good system of national education should create an aristocracy of ability.

With regard to the question of finance, Mr. Fisher estimated that the ultimate cost of the Government proposals would be, roughly, eight millions yearly, and the Government felt that a large proportion of this should be borne by the Exchequer. His own view that the utmost liberty should be allowed to local education authorities, consistent with that control which Parliament must necessarily secure for the wise and prudent expenditure of the sums it voted.

Dealing with the proposals of the bill, Mr. Fisher referred to the importance of nursery schools, more nursery than school, for children under five years, thus enabling the age of attendance at public elementary schools to be raised from five to six. It was also desired that children attending public elementary schools should be liberated from distracting schemes of industry which would seriously interfere with their educational progress. Full-time elementary education would be secured by the provision of compulsory school attendance up to the fourteenth year, and though this would mean the abolition of what Lancashire people knew as half-time it would be better for the children physically and educationally. He felt that unless half-time were abolished it would be a formidable obstacle to the development of a sound, scientific system of national education.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.

Mr. Syed Muhamed, District Munsiff, Lucknow, writes on 10-9-17:—"Your Life Reading about me has turned out to be wonderfully accurate."

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU
Chadavaram, Vizagapatam District.

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Regd

A Bouquet of India's Choicest Flowers.

An entrancingly fragrant and powerful scent, yet not cloying, Phūl-Nānā blends all the choicest scents of an Indian Garden into an unique perfume. Try it and enjoy this luxury in sweet smells.

"Phūl-Nānā" can also be obtained in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of worthless imitations; insist on the original made by

J. Grossmith & Son,
Distillers of Perfume, Newgate St., London, E.C.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 15th Shudh of Ashwin, 1973.
Mahomedan, 12th of Moharrum, 1336.
Jewish: 14th of Heshvan, 5678.
Parsi: 20th of Aridbehest, 1287.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SUNDAY, November 4.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at the G. P. O. at 5 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, 3rd November.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co.'s Matinee in "The Gay Parisienne" at 5 p.m. and War Film at 9-45 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo, Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the G. P. O. 7-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: War Films at 6 p.m. and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.
The Howitt-Phillips Company in "The Breed of the Treshams."
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwardes.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

VAKIL.—Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Thursday 25th October, 1917, to Mr. and Mrs. Framroze A. Vakil, a son.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time from Colaba:—

	BOMBAY. Arr, H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Gujrat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express.. ..	7 40	21 21

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day.

REPOR ED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

It has been reported to the Police that Shivram Narayan, who who deals in dyes and resides at Wadala, has lost ornaments of the value of Rs. 662 from his house during his absence on Saturday night.

"AT HOME" TO THE HON. SIR C. SANKARAN NAIR.

The members of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association will be "At Home" to the Hon. Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Kt., today at the bungalow of Shet Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Girgaon Back Road.

THE GANESH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

The fifth anniversary of the Lodge will be celebrated to-day (the Fullmoon-day) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Vaidya Brothers' place Thakurdwar Road when Mr. G. B. Vaidya will speak in Marathi on Theosophy and Hinduism.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Middle and Lower Colaba reported one attack and Worli one death from plague, while small-pox and cholera were absent. The total number of deaths from all causes during the day was 67 as against 56 of the corresponding day of last year and 68 of 1915.

HOMEWARD ENGLISH MAIL.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 4th November, 1917. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd November, 1917. Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the abovementioned hours.

WEDDING AT SECUNDERABAD.

DAVIS CHENOY.

A wedding of unusual interest took place at Secunderabad on Wednesday last, when Mr. F. Geoffrey Davis of the Bank of Bengal was married to Miss Marie Chenoy, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Chenoy of Tarbund. The bride, who wore a lovely Perquin gown of thick soft ivory satin, was given away by her father. The Rev. F. Nuttal conducted the service, which was fully choral. After the signing of the register, a reception was held at Mr. Chenoy's house at Tarbund when the Hon. Mr. S. M. Fraser proposed the health of the couple in a very felicitous speech. The couple drove to the State Guest House and from there left for Roza in a Rolls-Royce car lent by H. H. the Nizam, where the honeymoon is being spent.

BOMBAY EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

HARD LUCK OF A STUDENT.

The Bombay Exemption Tribunal resumed its sitting at the Town Hall yesterday at 11 o'clock, Mr. Emanuel, I.C.S., presiding, Mr. G. H. Bowman and Lieut-Colonel Low, D.S.O., sat as members, while Captain S. T. Sheppard represented the military authorities.

The Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, applied for exemption on behalf of Messrs. G. C. Drake and E. G. Cameron, Engineers.

They were granted exemption from general service up to the 31st March, 1918, subject to such local service and training not outside Bombay as in the opinion of the commanding officer they could be called upon to do without interference with their engineering duties.

The Agents, Presidency Mills, applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. G. K. Bancroft.

He was exempted from all service up to 31st January, 1918, on condition that he presents himself for military service in case of emergency.

The Agents, New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co., applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. E. Sefton.

He was granted exemption on the same condition as in the case of the preceding gentleman.

The Agents, B. I. S. N. Company, applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. Spiers, Captain Penny, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Smith, Mr. Ross and Mr. Somers and also on behalf of the Mazagon Dock employees, while the Agents, P. and O. Company, applied on behalf of Messrs. Gordon, Phillips and Moreton.

All the gentlemen concerned were granted renewed total exemption up to the 31st March, 1918, subject to the condition that they present themselves for military services in case of emergency.

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. A. Valladares, employed at their Kassara Works.

He was exempted from general service up to 31st January next, but with a recommendation to the military authorities that he should not be called up for local service when it was likely to interfere with his duties.

The Yost Typewriter Company applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. F. E. Shaw.

He was formerly referred to the Selection Committee, but the majority of the Tribunal now decided to grant him exemption from general service up to 31st January, 1918.

The Manager, Lightfoot Refrigeration Company, applied for exemption on behalf of Messrs. Coleman, Hardyman, Thompson, Muller and Stevenson.

Mr. Muller was granted total exemption as before. Mr. Stevenson being only an accountant, was refused any exemption, while Messrs. Coleman, Hardyman and Thompson, being engineers, were granted exemption from all military service, except drill and training, up to 31st March, 1918.

On the application of Messrs. Eyres and Company, supported by Major Marr, Principal Medical Storekeeper, Bombay, exemption from general service up to 31st March, 1918, was granted to Mr. L. Brown.

A STUDENT'S APPLICATION REFUSED.

Mr. R. Mathalone, student, Elphinstone College, said he was in the I. D. F., but he applied for exemption from general service, as he was studying for honours and had eighteen months to complete his term for the final University degree. If he was called upon for service for three months his studies would be seriously interfered with.

His application, which was backed by the Principal of the College, was, however, refused.

Mr. K. H. McCormack, Managing-Director of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., which went into voluntary liquidation on 1st August, 1917,, asked for exemption as he was now the sole European employee in Bombay. He was granted exemption from general service up to 31st March, 1918.

Messrs. F. M. Chinoy and Company applied for exemption on behalf of Mr. J. Williams, who was an engineer in their Motor Transport Works and in charge of the Postal Motor Service, which the firm was working under a contract. He was now the only European to look after the work.

He was exempted from general service for such time as he was the sole European employed in the business.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, was exempted from general service till the 31st March, Mr. Clarke, the other European officer of the firm, being now engaged in Red Cross Work.

The Tribunal is in session.

CELEBRATION OF "OUR DAY" IN RAJKOTE.

As the States desire to celebrate "Our Day," the 12th of December, at their own capitals, the Agent to the Governor has proposed that "Our Day" shall be celebrated in Rajkote on the 14th and 15th of December; so that the Chiefs of the Province will also join in the general celebration. A special programme consisting of a concert, wrestling, race meeting, etc., is organised. The prize day at the Rajkumar College and the Hardinge Cup Sports Competition will also form a part of the programme. Refreshment arrangements will be made and the proceeds will be devoted to the Red Cross Funds. H. H. the Jam Saheb has kindly offered to bring in some wrestlers.

SANATAN DHARMA CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Provincial Sanatan Dharma Conference met in Bombay on Thursday last, under the presidentship of Shri Goswami Vallabhacharyaji Maharaj and continued its sittings throughout the week-end. The session was very largely attended by delegates from various parts of the Presidency. The Conference, among other matters, resolved to regenerate Sanatan Dharma and give it protection and to encourage the Swadeshi movement. A Committee was appointed to appeal to the Government that cows should not be killed in Mathura. An appeal was made at the Conference for funds, and about Rs. 50,000 was subscribed on the spot, Mr. Pragji Surji contributing Rs. 25,000 and Mr. Mulji Haridas an equal sum.

"THE GAME OF THE INTRANSIGEANTS."

The "New Statesman" writes:—

It is evident that the formal welcome extended to the Secretary of State by Anglo-India, when the announcement of his visit was made, is not by any means to be taken at its face value. The release of Mrs. Besant and her colleagues enthusiastically applauded by the Indian public, has been made the occasion of an emphatic protest by the organised European associations, and, following the lead of the principal English paper in Madras, a determined attempt is being made in England, as in India, to upset Mr. Montagu's visit and to destroy the reform scheme in advance. Nothing will be worse than the manœuvre, which, happily, does not represent the common mind of non-official Anglo-India. For months past the urgency of a considered reform scheme has been recognised by such important organs of opinion as the "Pioneer" and the "Times of India," and at the least it is admitted that the most should be made of Mr. Montagu's visit for general and open-minded discussion. The game of the intransigents will have to be straightforwardly met, but it cannot be denied that the mischief arises in great part from the ill-advised measures into which the Governor of Madras allowed himself to be rushed. Public feeling in India is well known to be in a peculiarly jumpy condition, and it cannot be improved if executive folly goes along with liberal talk in high quarters and provinces of constitutional reform. The release of Mrs. Besant is right; but if the internment had not taken place, the intrigues against Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, accompanied by the cry of "Indian danger" would have been more difficult to devise.

KORNILOFF'S DISMISSAL.

KERENSKY'S THREAT TO PUNISH HIM "AS A TRAITOR."

On Sunday, September 9th, M. Kerensky published the following proclamation:—

On September 8 a member of the Duma, M. Lvoff, arrived in Petrograd and called upon me in the name of General Korniloff (Commander-in-Chief of all the Armies) to hand over all civil and military power to the Generalissimo, who would form a new Government at his pleasure. The authenticity of this summons was afterwards confirmed by General Korniloff himself, who had a conversation with me over the direct telegraphic wire between Petrograd and Main Headquarters.

Considering this summons addressed through me to the Provisional Government as an attempt in certain quarters to profit by the grave situation of the country and to establish a state of things contrary to the conquests of the revolution, the Provisional Government has recognised the necessity of charging me, for the safety of the Fatherland and the freedom of the Republican regime, to take the urgent and indispensable measures necessary to cut at the root all attempts against the supreme power and the rights of citizens won by the revolution.

I am, therefore, for the maintenance in the country of liberty and public order, taking all measures, which I shall announce at the proper moment to the people. At the same time I order:

1. General Korniloff to hand over his functions to General Klembovsky, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies on the Northern Front, which bar the way to Petrograd, and I order General Klembovsky to assume provisionally the functions of Generalissimo while remaining at Pskoff.

2. I declare a state of war in the town and district of Petrograd. I appeal to all citizens to remain calm and to maintain the order necessary for the welfare of the Fatherland, and the Army and Navy tranquilly and faithfully to fulfil their duty in the defence of the Fatherland against the foreign enemy.—Reuter.

CHIEF OF STAFF ALSO GONE.

In another proclamation Kerensky says: To all Committees of the Army and the front:—

Comrades, the late Commander-in-Chief, General Korniloff, has betrayed his Fatherland and the revolution.

The Chief of Staff, General Lukomsky, has also proved to be a traitor. General Lukomsky has refused to carry out an order of the Provisional Government to undertake the command of the armies in view of the dismissal of General Korniloff, indicating to the Provisional Government the possibility of civil war on the front, the opening-up of the front to the Germans, and the conclusion of a seperate peace.

The Provisional Government, in full agreement with the Central Executive Committee of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, is taking measures for the crushing of the counter-revolutionary plot instituted by traitors to their Fatherland.

General Korniloff is dismissed and will be punished for treachery. Against the attempts of General Korniloff to direct individual military detachments to Petrograd the most decisive measures have been taken.

The Central Executive Committee suggests to all army corps, divisional, regimental, company, and ship committees that they should not obey a single order issued by Generals Korniloff and Lukomsky.

All Army organisations should show to the Provisional Government and the Central Executive Committee the most decisive co-operation and support in their struggle against counter-revolution. The (conspiracy?) has no deep roots among the commanding force of the Army. It is necessary to preserve full calm and firmness and to use every exertion in the struggle with the external enemy.

All events and measures taken by Army organisations (should be?) brought to the attention of the Central Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION FOR HINDU LADIES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, the Elocution competition for Hindu ladies commences from to-day. The first day's programme consists of speeches by girls below 14 on the subject of "Life of any woman from Mythology or from History noted for "her virtues and the lesson to be derived from it."

MOHURRAM AT BANDRA.

QUIET CELEBRATION.

The Mohurrum festival, wherever it is held gives the police an anxious time. The Bandra Mahomedan Community, who prominently participate in the Mohurram festival consist for the most part of Kokains and Kasais who, as a rule, are a civil and docile people but during the Mohurrum there is no saying what untoward incident might at any moment furnish a spark for a huge conflagration. It will be remembered that some years ago a youthful Parsi Sub-Inspector, who might have proved a very capable Police officer, was murdered on the Katal-ki-Rat at Nowpara owing to his behaviour which was regarded by the Nowpara mob as a great insult to their Taj and an outrage of their religions susceptibilities. In this serious murder case several arrests were made and the case after a protracted trial was ultimately dismissed at the Thana Criminal Sessions for want of evidence. Apart from this incident the people of Bandra never regarded their local Taboot celebration with its attendant carnival with any apprehension of insult or molestation. Illiterate and ignorant Hindus join their Mahomedan brethren in their mourning in the most fraternising spirit.

To copy with any emergency a special party of police from the Thana Police headquarters was detailed for duty at Bandra. Since the stoppage of Taboot at Bombay in its old fashioned style large crowds of Bombay people throng into Bandra and on this account the Bandra Police have considerable additional burden thrown upon them. They have, however, acquitted themselves of their duty very creditably under the direction of Mr. Sloane the D.S.P., Thana assisted by Inspector Baldwin and Sub-Inspectors Desai and Nadirshaw.

The programme laid down by the District Superintendent of Police, Thana and proclaimed in Bandra rendered a collision between the Nowpada and the slaughter house taboots impossible and facilitated a comparatively easy and peaceful disposal of the two. It is certainly very creditable to the police as well as to the participants in the taboot ceremonies and taboot processions that though hundreds of people flocked togther in Bandra everything passed off smoothly

MOHURRAM IN POONA.

NO HITCH IN CELEBRATION.

POONA, October 28.

The celebration of Mohurram in Poona began this year one day later than expected owing to the non-visibility of the moon on account of rain clouds. The result was that the immersion of taboots instead of taking place on Saturday evening took place this evening, everything passing off smoothly. Last night was Katal-ki-Rath when tazzias in the cantonment were carried through the centre and the main streets in procession to the accompaniment of much tomtoming proceedings ending at 2 a.m., At noon to-day cantonements were once again drawn out and after going through parts of the city picking up taboots there, the combined processions made for the Wellesley bridge whence the taboots were cast into the river. The taboots this year showed no deterioration in material owing to the war. The City Magistrate, the Mamlatdar, the local Superintendent of Police, and most of the local policemen were as usual present on duty till the last of the processions had departed.

MOHURRUM AT LAHORE.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

The Mohurrum procession of Duldul passed off quietly here yesterday. During the whole period of Ramlila and Mohurrum, the relations between the Hindus and Mahomedans were of a most cordial and friendly nature and there was no disturbance of any kind throughout the week. On Dusserah day, the Mahomedans headed by Khan Bahadur Sardar Mahomed Ali Khan, Mian Sirajdin and Khan Sahib Zafardin showed a very friendly behaviour towards the Hindus by setting up water booths throughout the procession route for their Hindu brethren and helping them in every possible way. The Hindus also headed by the Hon. Rai Ram Saran Das, Karam Chand Puri, Dewan Krishna Kishori and Mr. Sundar Das showed the same friendly behaviour towards the Mahomedans; Hindus also set up water booths over thirty in number, where members of the Mahomedan community were served with milk, fruit, etc. The relations between the Hindus and the Mahomedans of Lahore this time have been exceptionally sincere and amicable.

AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 29.

The Mohurrum festival passed off quietly here notwithstanding the fact that the Hindu Dusserah festival was being kept simultaneously yesterday. The Police had taken special precautions and a force of military police was also kept ready if necessity arose.

QUIET MOHURRUM IN LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 29.

The Mohurrum procession passed off without any incident in Lucknow and district. A disturbance entirely unconnected with the Mohurrum took place in Aminabad Road on Sunday night, when 70 or 80 men of the Patiala Mule Corps looted some sweetmeat shops taking a quantity of sweets and contents of the till. The Aminabad outpost police turned up and in the fight which ensued three or four policemen were injured. The latter, however, got the upper hand and arrested four of the men. The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police went to the lines of the Mule Corps where with the assistance of the military authorities, men were paraded and those suspected of having injuries, were detained for identification. The officials mentioned then visited the site of the disturbance and reassured the people who have opened their shops, that the city has been placed out of bounds for all troops.

The Mohurram and Dashera passed off very happily in Bhagalpur. The District Magistrate at an informal conference with Hindus and Mahomedans formed local committees to supervise the procession and the crowd readily obeyed the handful of members and would not do anything without reference to them. At a public meeting to allay the suffering caused by the Dashera riots Rs. 2,500 was subscribed on the spot, the larger portion of the money coming from the Hindus.

ALLAHABAD DISTURBANCES

NOTHING LIKE RIOT AND NO LOOTING

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 28, 3 P.M.

In connection with the disturbances at Allahabad there was nothing like an organised riot and no looting has been reported. An order was published that no one should carry lathis and it had a good effect. A few isolated cases of attack took place in various parts of the city. On Saturday a conference was held at Kotwali at the instance of Mr. Gaskell, District Magistrate. Among those present were Maulana Vilayat Husin, Mr. Baqi Khan junior, Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Board, the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and Lala Sheocharan Lal, Chairman of the Municipal Board. The Commissioner of Allahabad Mr. Fremantle and Mr. Burton, Superintendent of Police, were also present. It was decided that local committees should be formed in each Mohalla to restore calm and confidence among the people and prevent outrages. In the evening there was a meeting at Kotwali. The Commissioner presided and those present numbering a few hundreds were addressed by Maulana Vilayat Hussain and Dr. Sapru among others. Confidence has now been restored owing to the prompt measures of the civil and military authorities. Shops which had been closed began to be opened and more or less normal conditions are prevailing at present. Officials worked very hard to bring about this satisfactory state of affairs.

LATER.

Quiet has now been restored and everything is assuming a normal aspect.

DARING DACOITY IN EAST BENGAL.

RS. 3,000 IN CASH AND VALUABLES LOOTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

Report of a daring dacoity has reached here from Narayangunj in Dacca district It is said tha on the night of the first Puja day some forty dacoits armed with deadly weapons attacked the house of one Iswar Mondal of the village of Abdulpur. On account of the Durga Puja about one thousand people were witnessing a Jatra performance in that house which was fully illuminated. After the first attack, number of villagers realising the situation attacked the dacoits unsuccessfully as the latter were well-armed. Information could not be sent immediately as the dacoits had cut off the telegraph wires. After assaulting a large number of villagers the dacoits decamped with Rs. 3,000 in cash and valuables.

APPREHENDED FLOOD IN NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 29.

Nagpur people are not yet entirely free from anxiety caused by cozing and shrinking of the *bund* of the Ambazarhi Tank. Thousands of labourers have been working day and night to cope with the situation. When sufficient labourers were not available the Empress Mills, railways and students, who are on strike, helped a great deal. It is apprehended that if the *bund* gives way Craddack Town, Sitbaldi and a part of the city will be flooded by a six feet column of water.

RATNAGIRI CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(From a Correspondent.)

At a meeting of the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee the following resolutions were passed:—

The first recorded the loss of Mr. A. B. Desai to the Committee. The second endorsed the resolution about the Modi Script which was carried in the Legislative Council. The Committee demanded the release of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, and further wholly supported the Congress-League Scheme. Further in view of the coming visit of the Secretary of State the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee resolved to appoint a sub-committee to discuss and prepare a scheme of Self-Government to be submitted to Mr. Montagu on his arrival in India and to organise for the success of Mr. Gandhi's scheme.

ARYAN BROTHERHOOD.

A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Aryan Brotherhood at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Thursday the 1st November, 1917, at 9 p.m. by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, on the mission of the Aryan Brotherhood under the Presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. The lecture will be followed by music by musicians of H. H. the Jam Saheb.

LADY SANDEMAN DUFFERIN HOSPITAL.

OPENED BY LADY CHELMSFORD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

QUETTA, October 28.

Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford opened the new Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital for Women at Quetta on Friday. Her Excellency was accompanied by Sir John Ramsay and Colonel Austin Smith, and on arrival was met by Lady Ramsay, Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. Duke, and the members of the local Dufferin Committee. Many influential Indian ladies and gentlemen were present, including those who had so generously assisted in the building fund.

Lieut-Colonel A. S. Duke I.M.S., then opened the proceedings by reading an address giving a history of the gradual advance of the work of the Dufferin Fund in Quetta up to the erection of the present excellent hospital. In reply Her Excellency Lady Chelmsford said:—It is a great pleasure to me to be present here to-day for the purpose of opening the new Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital for Women, which, by its excellency of design and general suitability, furnishes a practical proof of the advance which is taking place in providing for the needs of Indian women in Quetta.

NEED FOR EXPERT AID.

I need hardly tell you that I take the very greatest interest in the object for which the Countess of Dufferin's Fund was established, namely to supply medical aid to women in India and as far as possible to mitigate the sufferings which women in this country undergo in the absence of skilled medical attention, and it is my most earnest desire to enlarge the sphere of the work carried on by the funds as far as lies in my power. I note that this hospital is the outcome of a gradual advance from small beginnings and I congratulate those public-spirited gentlemen who have come forward with such generosity in the hour of need to help on the scheme to its practical realisation. It is a great satisfaction to me to hear that Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Marker has given the sum of Rs. 15,000 Rs. 10,000 of which is in memory of his late mother. I can think of no more worthy memorial than that of helping to establish a hospital for women. I note too, with pleasure the generosity of the Kalat State, of Seth Kimat Rai, Seth Abdul Sathar and others in helping to provide the funds that are so urgently required. You have now a well-planned hospital constructed on modern principles and I will do my best as the President of the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund to supply, in due course, a first class medical woman of the Women's Medical Service as soon as possible, as a hospital such as this requires a good medical woman in charge of it is to achieve its full measure of success. Unfortunately the supply of first class medical women is at present very limited owing to the prior claims of the war, but you may rest assured that the needs of Quetta will be borne in mind when eventually a first class medical woman can be appointed to carry on the work of your hospital. Her salary will be met by the Women's Medical Service, and you will, therefore, be able to devote those funds which you allocate to salaries in providing the necessary staff to carry on efficiently the work of this hospital.

LOCAL TRAINING.

Quetta is a growing city, its population is rapidly increasing and although the admirable work done by the Zenana Hospital under Dr. E. Stuart, has been able to do a great deal in providing for the medical relief of the women of the neighbourhood, still it seemed both desirable and needful to have a well-equipped modern hospital at the centre of this great province. I should like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the work that Dr. Stuart is carrying on in your city in training indigeneous dhais, thereby helping to provide more fully skilled aid to Indian women in their confinements. I note from her report that thirty dhais were attending the excellent two years' course established by her and that of these nine passed the examination satisfactorily and are now practising under her supervision. Nearly 600 cases were attended by them in the year and visited by medical women with very satisfactory results. I feel this is an important step in the right direction and I am glad that the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund has been able to assist this good work in giving as it does Rs. 100 a month towards the cost. I congratulate Dr. Stuart on the good work she is doing and I hope that as the education of this class of women advances, they will appreciate in ever increasing measure the necessity of adopting modern methods of efficiency in carrying on their work.

I now declare the Lady Sandeman Dufferin Hospital open in the confident hope that it will take a high rank among the institutions of this city and win for itself a name both near and far as a beneficient agency in the alleviation of suffering and in the welfare of the home.

Her Excellency then proceeded to inspect the hospital, going over every part of the building, and after doing so expressed her satisfaction at its general suitability for the purpose for which it is intended and the excellent arrangements for the comfort of the patients to be admitted. Her Excellency then left for the Residency, accompanied by Sir John Ramsay.

Dr. Sadler Professor Ramsay Muir, Professor Hertszogand, Professor Gregory, members of the Calcutta University Commission, Sir Aurel Stein, the famous explorer, Mr. Dawson Miller, Chief Justice-designate of the Patna High Court, Mr. Gibbons Advocate General-designate of Bengal, Mr. Justice Tudball of Allahabad, Mr. Walker, of the "Manchester Guardian," the Bishops of Lahore and Rangoon, Sir William McRobert of Cawnpore and Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, I.C.S., are now in Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Tuesday, October 30, 1917.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

There is something radically wrong with the administration of Delhi, and it is fully time that the serious attention of his Excellency the Viceroy and of the Government of India were drawn to the matter. On readers are aware that from time to time during the past few months we have had occasion to expose and ventilate various acts of unwisdom and ineptitude on the part of the Delhi Executive,—acts calculated to lend an unpleasant and unfortunate irony to the designation of Delhi as the Imperial Capital of the Indian Empire. One would have thought that the Imperial City, which was resurrected from its glorious ruins by the King-Emperor in person, would be a model of British administration in this country. Far different unhappily has been the case, and the official atmosphere that has pervaded the Capital has been marked perhaps by the least worthy and desirable characteristics of the administration of any part of the country. The explanation of this lies in the fact that Delhi has been captured by a couple of apparently hopeless reactionaries in the persons of the Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey, C. S. I., and his lieutenant, Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Beadon, the Deputy Commissioner. Their combined control of the administration of the Delhi Province has not, to our knowledge, revealed one spark of magnanimity or sagacity, but on the contrary has been imbued with narrow, repressive, bureaucratic notions of the most extreme kind. The rod of iron has been wielded with indiscriminate zeal,—and with disastrous results on the *morale* of the population affected.

The temper,—perhaps we should say the temperament,—of the Lords of Delhi is now a matter of notoriety. The Commissioner in private and social life, we understand, can be quite amiable, but both he and his Deputy have a *penchant* for histrionic effects and melodramatic phraseology in their official acts. We shall not undertake to speculate whether the gallant Colonel caught the reflected rays from the radiance of his Chief or whether Mr. Hailey acquired the illumination from the uncontrollable scintillations of his Deputy. Anyway, great minds have been thinking alike. Even the polemical imagery employed by the two bears a striking family resemblance. In the course of a famous interview with Mr. Mohamed Ali, Colonel Beadon sought to terrify that personage with a reference to "the sword of the British Raj,"—of which presumably the Colonel had constituted himself the scabbard! More recently, in connection with the Indraprastha Girls' School scandal, Mr. Hailey had an interview with a number of Delhi ladies who waited on him on behalf of the school. According to Miss Gmeiner, the Lady Superintendent, at one stage of the discussion "he remarked it was not only a question of opinion but of administration, and in this particular case he happened 'to hold the handle of the knife'"! It was on the same occasion that the Chief Commissioner declared airily to the deputation,—"I have no time for argument," and "no amount of argument would convince me". We have no wish to attach undue importance to the militant illusions under which the twin Commissioners of Delhi labour, but it is necessary to bear them in mind as having a direct influence on the character of the administration carried out in the Province.

During the past week we published in detail the particulars of one of the worst blunders that Delhi officialdom has so far perpetrated. It was also a very characteristic one. We refer of course to the Ram Lila muddle. We refrained from commenting on the matter while the festival lasted, and even delayed publishing any portion of the voluminous communications that had reached us until the tension of the crisis had relaxed, and our correspondent at Delhi had sent in his report of the history of the affair. The facts are by now sufficiently well-known, and the details familiar to all. We shall not therefore recapitulate them, but merely indicate the salient aspects of an exceedingly discreditable episode. The Ram Lila and Mohurrum festivals synchronised this year, and the Hindu and Mahomedan communities of Delhi, with an exemplary sense of citizenship and patriotism, arranged, through their respective recognised leaders, for the simultaneous celebration of the two festivals in the city. The arrangements were completed, and apart from the prevailing harmony between the two communities, which was the surest guarantee of peace and orderliness, the time and routes of the procession had been settled in such a manner as to preclude, humanly speaking, all possibility of friction. It was the clear duty of the authorities,—to say nothing of the dictates of mere commonsense,—to have accepted the arrangements, and if they could have mustered a shred of statesmanship between them, they would have welcomed so admirable a manifestation of civic co-operation in the population. But that very symptom apparently was a source of offence to the two bureaucrats. The joint programme that had been submitted to them on the authority of such eminently distinguished leaders of Delhi as the Hazikul Mulk was rejected, and a gratuitous alteration of route sought to be imposed on the Hindu procession. The whole thing was so entirely arbitrary, unnecessary, unreasonable and provocative that the Hindus of Delhi,—a vast, influential and loyal community,—to whom the idea of a postponement of the celebration was entirely repugnant, unanimously decided to forego their celebration of the Ram Lila rather than accept the mandate of the Delhi Executive. Thanks to the obduracy of the two Commissioners that unfortunate and unprecedented result eventuated, and for the first time in living memory the historic Ram Lila celebrations did not take place in Delhi. In that one circumstance,—and its full significance will not be lost on any one who knows either the history of the immemorial Imperial City of India, or the traditions attaching to the Ram Lila,—is summed up the full measure of the official ineptitude. The event to which we have referred is not to be dismissed lightly. We would ask the Government of India whether they approve of such irresponsible trampling under foot of the deepest sentiment of the people by wrong-headed officials. Does this sort of thing at the very seat of the Indian Government tend to assist in the restoration of that atmosphere of goodwill for which his Excellency the Viceroy has so finely pleaded? Moreover, it seems to us that there is a special responsibility attaching to the Government of India in respect of the decent administration of Delhi. The city is now the Viceregal Capital, and in the popular mind the precedents that are set by its administrators assume a more important character than the aberrations of a mere Chief Commissioner. In fact we may say that Lord Chelmsford has a personal responsibility to see that the fair name of Delhi is not needlessly besmirched. Will his Excellency therefore see to it that such scandalous incidents as the one we have dealt with are not repeated? The best way to ensure that would be for the present "rulers" of Delhi to be provided with some other sphere of activity—both in the geographical and administrative senses of the phrase.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

From the meagre accounts which Reuter has fitfully cabled to this country regarding the progress of the Irish Convention,—and especially from the first speech of Sir Horace Plunkett, of which also Reuter vouchsafed to us a two or three line summary,—it appears that the work of this Convention is proceeding apace; that it has been long engaged in examining the solution of the Irish problem on Colonial or Dominion lines; and that, finally, there is every prospect of its deliberations resulting in the acceptance of this solution. The latest indication of this happy prospect is contained in the significant question asked by Mr. Dillon in the Commons on Wednesday. The Premier replying to Mr. Dillon said that the Government had given an undertaking at the formation of the Irish Convention that, if a substantial agreement was reached, Government would use the whole of their power and initiative to give effect to it in the form of an Act of Parliament. A supplementary question from Mr. Dillon extracted a pledge from the Premier that Government would, immediately after an agreement is reached, put a Bill before Parliament and pass it.

The re-assertion of this pledge given by the Premier was, of course, to be anticipated. It would have been a breach of faith with Ireland if it had not readily been given. But welcome as this renewal of faith in the Irish leaders capacity to settle, once for all, the problem of their country is, the importance of Mr. Dillon's anxiety to hold the Government fast to their undertaking should rather be found elsewhere than in the indication it gives of the result of the Convention. It shows, in short, that the obstacles to the acceptance of the solution, to which the Convention may arrive, come from outside rather than from inside it, and that, therefore, it is only natural that Irish leaders like Mr. Dillon should be anxious to assure themselves that the existence of these obstacles will not be regarded by the Imperial Government as an excuse to defer again the day of justice and conciliation. What the character of these obstacles is may be elucidated from a brief cable which was published in our Saturday's issue. This was a message to the "Daily Mail" from the West of Ireland stating that during the week the police had been arresting Sinn Fein leaders throughout the country. This is the first time that Reuter has apprised us of a movement that has been going on for a long time. A careful perusal of the mail papers of the last few weeks had prepared any intelligent student of the Irish problem for efforts to create disturbing incidents by the seizure of arms of the Nationalist volunteers and the prosecution of Sinn Feiners for alleged seditious speeches. On general grounds, that this policy is extremely unwise at the moment cannot be questioned. It may conceivably mar the good work of the Irish Convention and the effect of the general amnesty which was proclaimed on the eve of its formation. It is extremely unwise in view especially of the fact that National Ireland has already begun solidly to vote for Sinn Fein—as the recent elections have amply shown. This adherence of the bulk of National Irishmen to the Sinn Fein movement is merely temporary. It is more as a protest against the British Government's dalliance with the task of carrying into effect the Home Rule Act than anything else. But their mood being what it is, nothing is more calculated to throw them irrevocably into the arms of the Sinn Feiners than the inauguration of any policy but that of tolerance and conciliation. How disastrous would be the effect of any other policy in preventing an unanimous acceptance of the Dominion solution which the Convention will, in all likelihood, offer, may be gathered from the alternative solution which Sinn Feinism presents to Irishmen. Prof. John MacNeill contributes to the current number of the "English Review" a statement of the Sinn Fein position which it is impossible not to read with interest. Prof. MacNeill's purpose is to defend the ideal of an Irish Republic and to show how the Irish Republic will safeguard all possible interests. The Protestant minority in the proposed Republic would have nothing to complain of. For, there would be provisions in the Constitution for the equality of all churches and schools, for appointment to the Civil Service through impartial competition, for the creation of a Court of Appeal—mainly Protestant—to ensure the observance of the Constitution. Nor need the future of British trade cause any anxiety, for the Irish Republic, because it would be more populous and more prosperous, would be a better market than ever for British goods. Again, since, the little Republic would have no colonies, it could not develop militarism and would, in fact, develop the natural pacifism of all small European States outside the Balkans.

The instinctive British rejection of the very idea, according to Prof. MacNeill, is merely the survival in a new era of notions of statecraft which belong to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. No one, of course, would grudge a large measure of theoretical agreement with this Sinn Fein argument. We all hope that the new era that will come will be built on the abolition of military and economic nationalism. When this is done no nation, however small, must be refused the right to choose its allegiance. But until that time comes considerations of practical politics cannot be ignored. If the British people will not even discuss the question of an Irish Republic, that is for very good economic and military reasons. These reasons are based on the national fear of loss of markets and of a diminution of man-power and thus fear can only tend to disappear with a continuance of economic peace and military peace. The new era of which Prof. MacNeill speaks is certainly coming, but it connotes an immense intellectual change, and, like all such changes, it will come slowly and by partial stages. Meanwhile the wiser solution must be found in federalism and unfettered autonomy. In fact the Dominion solution of the Irish problem has all the fundamental advantages of an Irish Republic except that it lacks a little of its sentmental magic. The Sinn Feiners seem, however to take up an effective tactical position rather than to be determined on having all or nothing. They can be won over,— if the British Government show that they are really ready to offer them the Dominion solution. The readiness must be manifested by a strict and courageous adherence to a policy of tolerance and conciliation and, above all, by making Ulster feel that the patience of England is near its limits. For, a graver obstacle to a Dominion constitution is the attitude of Protestant Ulster which opposes not only this but any form of autonomy, dreading not so much actual injustice in a self-governing Ireland as loss of her present monopoly of power. The pledge given by the Premier is an assurance that Government are prepared to impose a settlement on an intransigent Ulster. But let us hope Ulster itself will realise the wisdom of a settlement by consent, and by co-operating with Nationalist Ireland help to realise the great career which the Dominion solution offers to the unhappy island.

Notes of the Day.

A Ladies' Deputation to Mr. Montagu.

We are informed that a number of ladies prominently associated with Indian Women's Education have taken the initiative in sending a request to Mr. Montagu to receive during his visit a widely representative deputation of the women of India, who will lay before him their views concerning the special needs of women in any forthcoming political reforms. They will ask for immediately increased facilities in any scheme of reform for the education of girls, without which the progress of India cannot be satisfactory. We understand that if a satisfactory reply is received well-known representatives of women's interests throughout India will be asked to take part in the deputation.

The Nagpur Crisis.

The reply of Sir Benjamin Robertson to the Graduates' Association's protest against the orders in connection with the attendance of school-boys at public meetings is as specious as it is unlikely to allay the feeling of bitterness that has been created in Nagpur by the closing of schools. Sir Benjamin repeats the familiar sophistries on the subject. Thus he says: "All that has now been done is to lay the responsibility of deciding what is political or quasi-political meeting on proper authority instead of leaving it to immature school-boys to decide for themselves, and saddling them with the risk of punishment for offending against the Code regulations." The "proper authority" referred to is the college and school officials, who perforce have to be hide-bound partisans. This is exactly what the Graduates' Association protested against as being an usurpation of the natural rights of parents and guardians. Sir Benjamin's reply to this protest is to beg the question.

Progress in the Punjab.

The Punjab Provincial Conference has successfully completed its labours. The resolutions passed by the Conference and the able and striking address of the President, the Hon. Mr. Fazle Hussain, completely dispose of those critics who have been at pains to show that the Indian demand for reform is a sectional one. Punjab's answer to this charge, though it comes last, is not therefore, the less uncompromising. The "loyalty" of the Punjab has been sought to be drawn as a red herring in the path of Indian "agitators." Mr. Fazle Hussain dwelt, in eloquent terms, on the services rendered by his province. But how, he asked, has the province been treated for its "loyalty," which, according to Sir Michael O'Dwyer's notions—and interpretation—would probably be the chief criterion. As he pointed out, there is hardly a province in India which is not ahead of the Punjab in respect of its government machinery. It boasts no High Court; under the Minto-Morley reforms, it got far less than its proper share; as regards both the Provincial and Supreme Legislative Councils, its position compares unfavourably with every province with which it could be properly compared. But all this would doubtless be eminently satisfactory from the point of view of the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Province.

"What India Wants?"

Mr. G. A. Natesan of Madras has again placed the public under an obligation by the publication of his new little book "What India wants." It gives in a small compass the history of the movement towards Self-Government in India and provides a lucid summary of the arguments in favour of the Congress-League Scheme. The accounts of the charters, proclamations and pledges which give legal sanction to the demand, the lapses of British policy in giving effect to those undertakings, and the necessity of reforming the institutions of the country in the interests of responsible Government are excellently arranged and presented.

A Clear Case.

The timely publication of this brochure will serve to dispel misrepresentations, and to acquaint those interested with the claims that India does make and does not make. There is a capital series of "forewords" in which 12 leaders of Indian opinion give short appreciations of the Scheme. As we commend the book, we may take leave to cite a passage from Sir Narayan Chandavarkar which must cause some searching of heart to those who with heroic Pharisaism credit themselves with "the trusteeship of the inarticulate masses" as against an oligarchic conspiracy for power. "If we take the history of the administration from 1858 down to now, with special reference to the amelioration of the condition of the Indian agriculturists, who form seventy-five per cent. of the population, we shall incontestably find that measures advocated in their interests by educated Indians through their newspapers and public associations and at public meetings had been strenuously opposed as chimerical by the British officials in India for a long time, and were ultimately more or less adopted under the stress of circumstances."

Plague in Ahmedabad.

The havoc that the plague has continued to play throughout the country during the last two decades has been so enormous that the publication of the weekly mortality returns has almost ceased to arouse any anxious attention. During the week ending October 20, the total mortality in India from plague stood at 9,936, of which Bombay Presidency alone accounted for 4,481.—a result due to the virulence of this fell disease in Kathiawar and parts of Gujarat. In Ahmedabad City plague has been on the increase from day to day during the last month and more. On Thursday last, for instance, there were 85 cases and 81 deaths. Considering the population of this city and the fact that all those who could had probably left it in the course of the last few weeks, the virulence of the epidemic as revealed in the figures, is appalling. Ahmedabad is the greatest centre of mill-industry in the Presidency after Bombay and the bulk of its population is composed of working class families employed in its numerous mills. It is this factory population, we are informed, which has suffered and is suffering most from the ravages of plague, which is not surprising in view of the notorious housing conditions in which they have been allowed to live.

Should the Mills Be Closed?

It is therefore a question for serious and prompt consideration whether it would not be in the interest of Ahmedabad city as well as of its factory population if the mills were closed for some days and the workers, or those of them who choose to do so, allowed to return to their homes in the villages. If this course is adopted it will, of course, have to be accompanied with the payment of some bonus to the workers to enable them to go on with until they return to work. All this would not be hard on the mill-owners and mill agents,—most of whom have migrated from the plague-stricken city to healthier surroundings, in these prosperous days of the cotton industry. On the other hnd, it may be that just for the reason that the industry has been enjoying an exceptionally prosperous time, the closing of the mills may not be regarded as a business proposition by the mill-owners and mill-agents. Of course in less abnormal times this would perhaps deserve to be flouted as an impracticable and insane suggestion. But considering that plague has been raging in the city for many weeks with a virulence the like of which it has seldom been the fate of any city in the country to experience—the colleges, schools and other public institutions have remained closed for days and all those citizens who could afford have left the city—it is certainly not too much to expect that considerations for human life and health should for some time at least be allowed to overweigh those of material interests however important these may be. At all events, apart from the necessary precautionary measures which the municipal authorities are reported to have taken, it would be useful to learn what special measures the mill authorities have adopted to afford relief to the hundreds of workmen entrusted to their care and exposed to a mortal risk.

Through running has been resumed on the Kalka Simla Railway.

SPLENDID FRENCH ATTACK IN BELGIUM.

FRENCH ATTACK IN BELGIUM.

MANY VILLAGES CAPTURED.

A HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN.

FRESH PROGRESS ON THE AISNE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct., 29.

Last night's Paris communique says that the attack in Belgium began at 5-15 in the morning and was completely successful. The French on both sides of the Ypres-Dixmude road carried all the German positions on a front of four kilometres to an average depth of two kilometres in spite of stubborn resistance of the enemy, who suffered very heavy losses. We reached the western border of the Houthoulst forest and carried the villages of verdrendesm's Ashoot, Mercken and Kippe, also numerous solidly fortified farms, capturing a hundred prisoners.

We made fresh progress on the Aisne front from Chevrichy and occupied the Froidment farm.

FRENCH PROGRESS IN BELGIUM.

SOME SMALL ISLANDS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 4-35 p.m., Oct. 29.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—We made continued progress in Belgium on our left at the Id peninsula and Luighem and captured some small islands. We have taken over two hundred prisoners since yesterday.

BRITISH POSITION IMPROVED.

FRENCH AND BELGIANS OCCUPY MERCKEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 4-35 p.m., Oct. 29.

In this afternoon's communiqué, Field-Marshal Haig says: We improved our positions slightly in night time in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway.

The Belgians on Friday night made a successful raid Northward of Dixmude, taking sixteen prisoners, and yesterday, jointly with the French, they crossed inundations and occupied the Merckem peninsula in the neighbourhood of Vijihuizen.

EXTENSIVE BRITISH AIR-RAIDS.

MANY RAILWAY JUNCTIONS AND AERODROMES BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 4-35 p.m. Oct. 29.

The Admiralty states that the Naval air service on Friday night bombed the Lightervelde railway junction, making direct hits and causing heavy explosion and numerous smaller explosions. They also bombed the Thourout railway junction, the bombs falling near a moving train which immediately stopped. A large explosion was observed.

We also bombed the Cortemarck junction. Bombing raids were carried out on Saturday afternoon at Sparappelhoek and the Engel aerodromes and on the Ostend-Thourout railway line Southward of Engel. Many patrols were carried out. Two enemy aircraft were driven down out of control and one fell into the sea. All of ours returned safely.

ITALIAN RESISTANCE GROWING STRONGER.

GERMANY EVENTUALLY TO BE HEMMED IN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 28.
Recd. 9 p.m., Oct. 29.

Newspapers are confident that Italy will surmount her great trial and affirm [illegible] resistance is growing stronger [illegible], they believe, will eventually be hemmed in without attaining her political and military objectives in Italy.

ITALIAN CONFIDENCE.

SPLENDID RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, Oct. 28.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., Oct. 29.

Newspapers are very confident of the capacity of the army to prevent invasion and they regard resistance hitherto offered as most hopeful.

ITALIAN POLITICS.

SR. ORLANDO ASKED TO FORM CABINET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Oct. 28.
Recd. 4-35 p.m. Oct. 29.

Sr. Orland has been asked to form a Cabinet. It is anticipated that there will be a few changes in the Ministry at the present.

MR. RICHARD PIGOTT.

APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF TEA SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 30.

Lord Rhondda has appointed Mr. Richard Pigott of Messrs. David Lloyd Pigott and Company to be Director of Tea Supplies. His connection with his firm will cease while he holds the appointment.

PROBLEMS OF INDIA.

COMMISSIONER BOOTH TUCKER'S LECTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 30.

Commissioner Booth Tucker lecturing in London on the problems of India, said he believed the Salvation Army was the best though not the only cure for all the difficulties of India. India was far ahead of England in many respects and much of her progress was due to the efforts of the wise, able, conscientious and self-sacrificing rulers from England who had built up the vast Empire of India on a solid foundation. He eulogised especially the services of Lord and Lady Hardinge and said that Lady Hardinge was a true friend of the poor.

ENEMY'S BOAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.-)

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

London, October 27.—The German report mentions the gaining of the right bank of Isonzo near Tolmino, as if it was a big success. In fact the enemy have always held the bridgehead there.

TURKISH RETREAT ON THE TIGRIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.-)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

The Turkish column moving on both banks of the Tigris from the direction of Tekrit approached our positions about Samarra. On the advance of our troops however the Turks retreated up the stream during the night without fighting.

ENEMY RESERVES SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.-)

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

London, October 26.—Apparently the bed of the Aisne-Oise Canal is dry. The marshes at the side are a barrier. If these can be crossed, the French will have turned the inundations by means of which the enemy have been holding off the Allies where the line runs south from St. Quentin to the corner. This sector is so important that the enemy have always kept reserves there and sent divisions from them to oppose the British. The French have seriously damaged those reserves.

ANNIVERSARY OF YPRES BATTLE.

HEROISM OF BRITISH TROOPS.

LORD FRENCH'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., Oct. 29.

The approach of the third anniversary of the first Battle of Ypres on 31st October, is celebrated by articles dwelling on the deeds of the old army that saved Britain and the Empire, and altered the whole course of the war. Lord French in a message to the "Observer" says "Universal recognition by their countrymen of the deeds performed by the old army in 1914, is worthily and justly bestowed. It was obstinate tenacity, superb spirit and refusal to acknowledge defeat which ever animated the British soldier that saw the country through those desperate hours on 31st October and 1st. November in 1914. It was the man in the trench who saved the Empire." Gen French will visit his old regiment of Irish Guards on 31st October to recall the great deeds then performed. He agrees with the suggestion that 31st October should be regarded as a day of national celebration and thanksgiving though it may not be possible to arrange such celebration before the end of the war.

NEW CIVILIAN DIRECTOR OF RECRUITING.

APPOINTMENT OF EX-BENGAL POLICE OFFICIAL.

LONDON, October 28.
Recd., 12 noon, Oct., 29.

The Minister of National Service has appointed Mr. R. B. Hughes-Buller, ex-Inspector-General of Police Bengal, to be the civilian director of recruiting for the south-western districts of England, comprising Gloucester, Wilts Dorset, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall.

GERMAN CABINET CRISIS.

DR. MICHAELIS RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Oct. 29.

Berlin evening papers report that Dr. Michaelis has resigned.

AUSTRO-GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS

TEN ARRESTED IN GREECE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Oct. 28.
Recd. 9 p.m., Oct. 29.

Ten Austro-German propagandists have been arrested and further arrests are expected.

CAPTURED GERMAN GUN-BOAT EBER.

SET ON FIRE BY HER OWN CREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RAO JANEIRO, Oct. 28.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Oct. 29.

The German gunboat Eber was set on fir and sunk by her crew as Brazilians wer about to seize her.

IMPORTING SAND AND GRAVEL THROUGH BELGIUM.

STATEMENT BY BRITISH LEGATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Oct. 28.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Oct. 29.

The British Legation has made a statement with regard to sand and gravel imported into Belgium via Holland between the 1st January and the 31st August. It says that as regards sand it is impossible to establish whether the whole quantity came from Germany or whether great portion was of Dutch origin, but from Dutch official figures, it appears that great quantities of sand came from the Netherlands. It is important in this connection to say that almost all sand of Dutch origin which crossed the Frontier was destined for Ghent while all gravel and stones went to Antwerp. Obviously on the ground of international law, it is open to Holland to export as large quantities of these materials as she likes.

A STRANGE COINCIDENCE.

The fact that Dutch statistics recognise transit only of a very small quantity of sand has not altered anything respecting the correctness of the British figures regarding the quantities entering Belgium via Holland or regarding the strange coincidence that two million tons of gravel and stones and a million tons of sand passed the frontier, exactly in proportion necessary for the manufacture of concrete. The question remains why just such a quantity of sand had to go to Ghent.

MOSCOW NON-SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

THOUGHTS OF TREASON TO ALLIES REPUDIATED.

BELIEF IN RUSSIA'S ABILITY TO CARRY ON WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MOSCOW, Oct. 28.
Recd. 9 p.m., Oct. 29.

The Conference of non-Socialist parties unanimously passed a resolution urging the Government immediately to place the Army outside politics, re-establish discipline, proclaim a state of war in anarchical regions and abandon dangerous attempts to restore the economic life of the country on Socialist principles. The Conference also passed a resolution repudiating all thoughts of treason to the Allies or of a separate peace and expressing firm belief that Russia is able to carry the war to the conclusion corresponding with the interests, honour and dignity of Russia.

DEFENCE OF PETROGRAD.

EVACUATION OF HELSINGFORS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., Oct. 29.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has revised its instructions to M. Skobeleff, its delegate to the Paris Conference, recognising them as unsatisfactory. The Preliminary Parliament has approved of the declaration of M. Kerensky that the Government will defend Petrograd with the utmost vigour and will remain in the Capital till the last moment. Newspapers state that the complete evacuation of Helsingfors will take three weeks.

GENERAL GOLOVINE.

RUSSIAN MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE AT PARIS CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.
Recd. 9 p.m., Oct. 29.

General Golovine, high official of Military Academy, has been selected as Russia's military representative at the Allied Conference in Paris instead of General Alexeieff who has declined.

FOOD DIFFICULTY IN DENMARK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 28.
Recd. 5-25 p.m., Oct. 29.

The Minister of the Interior speaking in Folkething said the Government were considering rationing fats and butter. He added that foodstuffs would be in scarcity for the next two winters and people must endure privations if they wished to avoid famine.

WEST COAST PORT FOR MYSORE.

SIR M. VISVESWARAYYA'S REPLY TO ADDRESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.-)

BANGALORE, Oct. 29.

In the course of his reply to addresses presented to him by members of the Representative Assembly the Dewan of Mysore referred to the subject of the west coast port for Mysore and said that as stated before, Bhatkal was a port in British territory and the realisation of their wishes, namely, connection with it depended entirely on the sympathy and support of the Imperial Government. The subject was under close consideration, and the Dewan also stated that the scheme of iron industry in the State was receiving the earnest attention of the Government and he hoped soon to be able to report progress.

A SMALL SIKH GATTERING.

VIEWS ON INDIAN REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.-)

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

The "Tribune" understands that a Sikh gathering convened by Sirdar Sunder Sing Majithia was held at Amritsar on the 26th and 27th instant to consider the subject of reforms. Out of some hundred invitations issued it is said only about fifty gentlemen responded. It is said that resolutions passed were with few exceptions not materially different from those made in the representation submitted by the chief Khalsa Dewan, Amritsar in December last. Resolutions in which the gathering is said to have differed from the rest of the country were, that the Indian Council should be retained. As regards the Indian legislative councils two-thirds of the members and not four-fifths as demanded by the Congress and the League should be elected. In the matter of the executive councils the gathering wanted nomination pure and simple. In the matter of the legislative councils the Sikhs demanded a large representation, and in the Punjab especially one-third seats to be reserved for members of that community.

GRAVITY OF ITALY'S POSITION.

VALUES OF EASTERN AND WESTERN FRONTS.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.
Recd. 1 a.m., Oct. 30.

The gravity of Italy's position is recognised by the British press. It threatens to revive the old controversy as to the respective values of the western and eastern fronts.

"The Times" says that an extensive invasion of Italy would affect the whole Allied cause and corresponding measures must be taken, should necessity arise.

The "Sunday Times" says:—The time has come to abandon the idea that the western front is the only one that counts. Italy must not share the fate of Serbia and Roumania.

The "Weekly Dispatch" asks whether the narrow military conception has prevented the Allies from taking timely measures to counter thrust.

The "Observer" is confident that the Italians like the French at Verdun will make the greatest fight in their history and the Western Allies will help to the utmost.

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—Italy is in peril of a great disaster. The most fanatical supporter of the western school cannot argue that a yard gained in the west is worth a mile in the east.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

#["C AND M. GAZETTE'S" COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.-)

LAHORE, Oct. 29.

Commenting on the House of Lords' debate the "C. and M. Gazette" says:—Lord Islington did not in effect add much to the substance of Mr. Montagu's own defence in the Commons. Lord Islington was certainly able to show that the Viceroy has assumed the responsibility for the release of Mrs. Besant. That does not alter the fact however, that the original suggestion came from the Secretary of State, because the Viceroy and his council too for that matter, thought that they ought to fall in with the suggestion and stultify their own action of a few months previous. That is no reason why those who care for the cause of firm Government in India should acquiesce in the mistaken policy without any question or protest. All this talk of increasing agitation in India and the necessity of doing something to allay it makes one almost despair of the Government of India. This habit of giving way to artificial and fictitious clamour was Lord Hardinge's favourite panacea for the troubles of India, and the result of his repeated concessions was in every case to encourage further agitation and weaken the Government's prestige. We had hoped that we had come to an end of that unhappy epoch when Lord Hardinge left India, but it appears that we were mistaken.

"MADRAS MAILS" SPECIAL CABLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.-)

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

The "Madras Mail's" special correspondent cables:—

London, October 25.—Yesterday's debate in the House of Lords was most successful. There was a very full house and the speeches were excellent, including the one by Lord Landsdowne who really (?) intervened. The chief note of the debate was the painful anxiety of the Government speakers to dissociate themselves from Mrs. Besant and to impress upon the House that Mr. Montagu's powers were strictly limited, it being made quite clear by Lord Islington that if Mrs. Besant continues her methods she will be again interned. The debate was thus a justification of the action of the Madras Government. It was admitted that the release was [illegible] experiment by the Government of I[illegible] which may or may not succeed. The [illegible] Government are evidently app[illegible] since Mr. Montagu is not allowe[illegible] in India, while his recommenda[illegible] be adopted first by the Cabine[illegible] by Parliament. Even Lord C[illegible] ted that the restrictions imp[illegible] Besant were too lenient. Th[illegible] the Government's difficult [illegible] not too hopeful, but the [illegible] has cleared the air. N[illegible] any anti-Besant act[illegible] deportation.

NEW ARC[illegible]

(ASSOCIATED [illegible]

ALLAHAB[illegible]t. 29.

News has been received that the Very Reverend Father Raphael O. C. of Agra has been elected to succeed the late Dr. Charles Gentili as Archbishop of Agra.

ALLIES' WAR AIMS

MR. ASQUITH ON A REAL PEACE.

RESTITUTION AND RESETTLEMENT.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. Asquith addressed in the Coliseum at Leeds in mail week a meeting convened by the War Aims Committee. The building, which holds 3,500 people, was crowded to the doors and the audience represented all parties in the West Riding. Lord Harewood, Lord Lieutenant of the County, occupied the chair.

Mr. Asquith said: This meeting is a step in the campaign now being organised by a committee which represents all the great political parties in the State, for the purpose of bringing home to the nation, now that we have entered upon the fourth year of the struggle, a clear and full understanding of the war aims of the Allies. I sometimes see it described as a new form or machinery of propaganda. I doubt whether that is an appropriate term in such a connection. For the object of propaganda is conversion, whether by appeals to reason and the emotions, or by the more drastic methods which have found favour from time to time with the strategists and warriors of the Church militant. It assumes in the minds of those to whom it is directed either a hostile faith which has to be displaced, or (at the best) a blank tablet on which no convictions, certainly no creed, have been yet inscribed.

No such mission is needed to the English people, or ever has been needed, from the first moment of the outbreak of war. We have, with exceptions, which both in number and importance are quite negligible, presented, and we still present, an unbroken front of unshakable resolve—which has found expression not in rhetoric or braggadocio, but in a ceaseless stream of effort and sacrifice, and the patient and uncomplaining endurance by all classes of unmeasured suffering and loss. (Cheers.) It would be a calumny on the nation to suggest that its spirit requires to be either aroused or sustained by any fresh justification of the righteousness of the cause, to which now for more than three years it has shown itself willing to pay, month by month, the tribute of its best lives and its dearest personal hopes. (Cheers.) None the less, it is useful and wholesome, while the war, with its infinite horrors, persists, and exacts from humanity an ever-increasing moral and material toll, that we should realise clearly for ourselves, and repeat definitely to others what it is that we are fighting for.

Let me start with a proposition which may sound like a paradox—we are fighting for peace—for the peace of the world.

MANKIND'S SUPREME INTEREST.

One does not need to witness with one's own eyes as I did last week, when I went over the French and Flemish battlefield, the actual desolation of war, to feel that the attainment of peace is at this moment the supreme interest of mankind. It is worth any sacrifice—except the sacrifice of the things which make peace worth having, and which insure its stability, by basing it on a solid rock of right, internationally recognised and guaranteed.

Peace in this sense is not to be found, as it has so often been sought in the past, in a cessation of active hostilities, followed by a process of territorial bargaining, to be embodied ultimately in paper protocols and pacts, and left there at the mercy of the chapter of accidents which (as someone has wisely said) is the Bible of fools. (Cheers.)

Still less can you look for a peace, which is worthy of the word in any arrangement, imposed by the victor or the vanquished, which ignores the principles of right, and sets at defiance the historic traditions, the aspirations, and the liberties of the peoples affected. Such so-called treaties contain within themselves their own death warrant, and simply provide a fertile breeding ground for future wars. [illegible] special example of [illegible] tions [illegible] whe[illegible] me[illegible] in[illegible] ta[illegible] r[illegible]

MAGISTERIAL SCANDAL.

ALLEGED EXTRAORDINARY BEHAVIOUR.

PLEADERS ORDERED OUT OF COURT.

An amazing case of magisterial vagary and high-handedness has been brought to our notice. The magistrate in the case is Mr. P. J. Bhat who is also the Acting Mamlatdar of Anand and he is alleged to have behaved himself, during the hearing of a case in his court at Sandeshar, in such an extraordinary manner, as, if true, altogether unfits him for a responsible post in any department of public service. The facts of the case, as, alleged, speak for themselves. A criminal case, which has been pending in the court of this magistrate, was fixed for hearing at Sandhesar on the 13th instant, when Messrs. C. A. Dalal and R. M. Desai appeared for the accused.

A clue to what happened on the day is provided by the fact that on the previous hearing of the case at Anand on the 1st instant, the magistrate is alleged to have asked the accused to take up a certain War Loan Bond and on the latter's refusal to do so, to have threatened him with very unpleasant consequences in the complaint pending against him. On the same day the accused presented a compromise petition to the magistrate who refused it on the plea, it is alleged, that the District Magistrate had ordered them to do so though the magistrate had ample discretion to accept it, and, having framed the charge against the accused, fixed the next hearing at Sandeshar.

PLEADERS ORDERED OUT OF COURT.

The accused felt that the magistrate was prejudiced against him and instructed his pleaders to put in a petition for transfer. The court was held at the Chora in Sendeshar and though the pleader, on behalf of the accused, intimated to the magistrate that he was going to put in a petition for transfer of the case from his court and had begun drafting it, the magistrate is alleged to have pressed the pleader to proceed with the cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses and when, it is alleged, he felt convinced that a transfer petition was being written, he flew into a rage and ordered the accused to go out and leave the Chora. When it was brought to his notice that this procedure was illegal and the accused was called back by his pleaders, the magistrate is alleged to have ordered his peon to put the latter out immediately by force and to have threatened him that he would be sent to jail if he did not leave the Chora. What happened thereafter is thus described in the notice which Mr. Dalal has sent to the magistrate a copy of which has been forwarded to us:

On your peon having turned him out you immediately turned to us, defence pleaders and ordered without any special reason that we too should vacate the chairs and go out and sit in a remote part of the Chora where your clerk was sitting and on our remonstrating to you that we will leave the chairs in less than two minutes after presenting the transfer petition to the court which I was writing and had almost completed and that you had no right to order us to go out in the insolent and peremptory way in which you ordered us to leave and vacate, your anger knew no bounds and you ordered your peon that we be "bodily removed" from your august presence and the chairs on which we sat be taken away from beneath us and our books and papers be put away to the remote place where the command issued by you was to intern us; and on our requesting you that this was going too far and was likely to create very unpleasant relations between the Bench and the Bar and will be brought to the notice of the District Magistrate and the High Court, you declared you did not care and ordered the peon to execute your commandment and accordingly the peon tried to remove me bodily from the chair and to avoid the disgrace of being pushed off by your peon and to maintain our dignity before the public, we left your presence and sat at the places alloted; and then without any reason or our request you postponed the case for half an hour and ordered your man to put out the curtains and turned the Office of a Second Class Magistrate and Mamlatdar into a chamber and then began to hold some conversation with your clerk in whispers.

WHAT HAVE THE AUTHORITIES DONE?

[redacted] extraordinary [redacted] to have [redacted] call- [redacted] full [redacted] that [redacted] seal [redacted] of [redacted] this [redacted] in

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

AN UNDESIRABLE PROPOSAL.

NARROWING THE CIRCLE OF SELECTION.

We understand that at to-day's meeting of the Quadrangular Cricket Committee, which has lately been revising the rules and regulations governing the great annual tournament, the question will be finally decided whether the rule limiting the field of selection of the Hindu and European teams to the Bombay Presidency and the Southern Command shall be strictly enforced in the future. This rule has been in existence ever since the commencement of the Presidency and Quadrangular fixtures, but it has more often been honoured in the breach than in the observance, and H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, F. Tarrant and other well-known cricketers though not residing within the limits of the Bombay Presidency and the Southern Command have been allowed to participate in these fixtures. What the Committee are now going to decide, is whether this rule shall be strictly enforced in the future and nobody not ordinarily resident in the Western Presidency and the Southern Command allowed to participate in the Quadrangular tournament.

But this is not all, as, in the case of the Hindu team, it has also been proposed still further to restrict its field of selection to the Bombay Presidency, which would have the effect of disqualifying Hindu cricketers residing within the limits of the Southern Command. The European Selection Committee will however retain the liberty of selecting men both from the Bombay Presidency and the Southern Command. This proposal, if carried, will put Hindu cricketers at an obvious disadvantage. Under the old arrangement Hindu players residing at Nagpur, Bangalore and other places situated within the territorial limits of the Southern Command were included in the Hindu teams, while the proposed arrangement does away with that discretion.

AN UNCALLED-FOR PROPOSAL.

The proposal is a most uncalled-for one and it is hoped it will be given its final quietus at to-day's meeting. It has been altogether sprung upon the public, for nobody demanded any change in that direction and it was only whilst the Committee were having a general revision of the rules and regulations governing the Quadrangular tournament that they apparently all of a sudden thought that this particular rule also needed revision. To remove a possible misunderstanding in the matter it should be pointed out that the Parsi and Mahomedan Selection Committees do not at all desire that the selection of the Hindu and European teams should be restricted to the Bombay Presidency and the Southern Command. On the contrary we understand that they are quite prepared to see the Hindus and Europeans given the same freedom of selection that they themselves possesses of selecting men from all parts of India. All that they seem to insist upon, is that in case the field of selection of the Hindu and European teams is definitely restricted, no applications on behalf of individual players residing outside those limits should thereafter be entertained. We believe we are voicing the desire of an overwhelming majority of the cricketing public when we express a hope that the Committee will, at its meetings to-day, reject the proposal and will go a step further by widening the area of selection. No narrow considerations of victory or defeat should be allowed to decide the question What the public want is sport and the very best of sport. The Quadrangular fixtures evoke the greatest enthusiasm not only among the cricketing public of this Presidency but throughout India and we trust nothing will be allowed to be done to mar their attraction and usefulness. It will be a sad mistake to make any arrangement which would leave out a great cricketer like Tarrant. It is seldom that Indian cricketers get an opportunity of watching the play of men at the very top of English cricket and the educational value alone to Indian cricketers of watching the play of a great professional like Tarrant should deter the Quadrangular Cricket Committee from accepting the new proposal. If it is contended that the task of selecting men would be a heavy one if the field of selection were extended to the whole of India, we do not think there would be any great difficulty in filling the place of the members of the different selection committees that might consider themselves overworked.

Official and Personal.

[redacted] Excellencies Lord and Lady [redacted]n attended Parade Service at All [redacted]urch, Kirkee this morning.

[redacted]llency Lady Willingdon motored [redacted]bleshwar on the 26th to arrange [redacted]ing of Government House on [redacted]r the wives and widows of [redacted] Her Excellency returned [redacted] same evening.

[redacted] took over charge of [redacted]sidency Magistrate [redacted] C. H. Setalvad [redacted]has reverted to [redacted]gaon. Mr. F. Oliviera, [redacted] Presidency Magistrate, [redacted] the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. [redacted]raz reverting to the Mazagaon Police Court.

It is understood that Sir Reginald Gamble will be leaving in December to take up the appointment of Chief Foreign Inspector, China, replacing Sir Richard Dane, who is believed to be taking leave. Sir Reginald will be relieved as Comptroller and Auditor-General by Mr. M. G. Gauntlett, who formerly officiated as Comptroller and Auditor-General, and is now employed under the Board of Admiralty in England.

The High Court re-opened after the October vacation yesterday. The Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, who was on one month's leave, took his seat in the first Appellate Court with Sir Stanley L. Batchelor. Sir John Heaton and Mr. Justice L. A. Shah sat in the second Appellate Court. On the Original Side, Justice Sir Frank Beaman, Mr. Justice Marten and Mr. Justice Kajiji took their seats in their respective courts.

Mr. W. M. Turner (56), for a number of years manager of Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Rangoon, recently obtained a commission in the labour corps and is now serving in France.

WITH THE BRITISH NAVY IN WAR TIME.

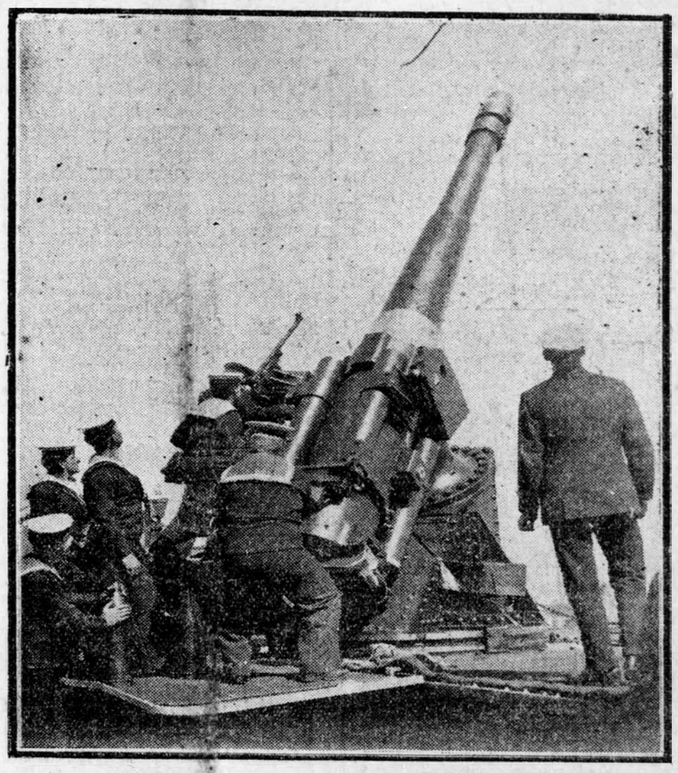

Photo by "Central News." (Official Photograph.)

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN AT A COAST TOWN. READY FOR FRITZ.

Photo by "Central News." (Official Photograph.)

BOTTOM PLATE OF A U-BOAT CAPTURED NEAR HARWICH. THE ENEMY MADE A FUTILE EFFORT TO SINK THE BOAT BEFORE THE CAPTURE AND THE DAMAGE OF THE PLATE WAS THE RESULT.

MOSLEM INTERESTS.

CONSULTATIVE MEETING AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 29.

A letter has been issued inviting leading Mahomedan gentlemen of all shades of opinion to attend a consultative meeting called on 14th November, 1917, by the Hon. Raja of Mahmoodabad and Hon. Mr. Wazir Hasan at Kaiserbag, Lucknow to consider the subject of representation which the All-India Moslem League intend to make on behalf of the community on the occasion of the forthcoming visit of Mr. Montagu and to communicate eventually the result of their deliberations to the Moslem League for its consideration. The meeting will also consider the situation that has been created by unfortunate occurrences of the Bakr-id riot in the province of Behar. The result of this meeting will be placed before the extraordinary meeting of the All-India Moslem League to be held as has already been notified at Rifaham, Lucknow on the 15th November 1917 at 11 a.m. for its consideration.

SCHOOL BOYS AND POLITICS IN C. P.

CHIEF-COMMISSIONER'S REPLY TO GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 29.

In reply to the Graduates' Association's protest against the orders in connection with the attendance of school-boys at public meetings, the Chief Commissioner holds that the present instructions are entirely sound in so far as the protection of school boys from the consequences of ill-considered action on their part is concerned. The policy laid down in the Education Code ten years ago is in no way changed. All that has now been done is to lay the responsibility of deciding what is political or quasi-political meeting on proper authority instead of leaving it to immature schoolboys to decide for themselves, and saddling them with the risk of punishment for offending against the Code regulations. With reference to the Association's remarks that the present circumstances afford no reason for the drastic measure, the Chief Commissioner can hardly believe that the Association is unaware of the character of meetings held in Nagpur and at other places. He has had to animadvert in a public speech on certain expressions used at such meetings and in the Nagpur political agitation, which has been in progress and has by no means been devoid of expressions of similar objectionable nature. The Chief Commissioner cannot help expressing his disappointment that the Association should have thought it necessary to lend its support to what can only be described as an attempt to set aside school discipline to the detriment of the best end of education and of the welfare of the rising generation. He finds nothing in the representation to modify the existing requirements of the Education Code and these will continue in operation as in the past.

ALLIES' WAR AIMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

as 1875 in the admirable biography which has just been published by Miss Tuckwell and Captain Gwynne.

MOLTKE'S PROPHECY VERIFIED.

"Germany," said Moltke in the Reichstag, and remember he was speaking less than four years after the Treaty of 1871—"Germany must stand armed to the teeth for fifty years to defend the provinces which it took her but six months to win." Was ever a prophecy more fully verified by the event? By far the larger share of the calamities which are now devastating the world is to be traced, directly or indirectly, to this single act of international spoliation, and its inevitable consequences.

Is there any reason to think that Germany has learnt the lesson? We have been reading during the last few days the reply of the new German Chancellor to the Papal Note. It teems with nebulous and unctuous generalities. (Cheers.) The German Government tells us that it "welcomes with special sympathy" the Pope's "conviction" that "in the future the material force of arms must be superseded by the moral force of right." It will delight in the substitution of arbitration for war, and will, in this respect, support every proposal which (note the significant proviso) is "compatible with the vital interest of the German Empire and people." This is quite in the later manner of Bismarck himself, who, after he ceased to be Chancellor, came very near, in profession, at any rate, to being what in these days would be called a pacifist. "Even victorious wars,"—he writes in his Memoirs—"cannot be justified unless they are forced upon one. Besides" (he characteristically adds), "one cannot read the cards of Providence far enough ahead to anticipate historical developments and make one's own calculations accordingly."

But, I ask, is there in the Chancellor's despatch or in any recent and authoritative declaration of the German Government any indication that it is prepared not only not to repeat the crime of 1871, but to take any of the practical steps which alone can open the road to a real and lasting peace?

Is Germany ready to restore what she then took away from France? Or, to put again another concrete test, is a question which I have asked before—and which is still unanswered: Is she ready to give back to Belgium her full independence—political and economic—without fetters or reservations, and with as complete an indemnity as any merely material compensation can provide for the devastation of her territory and the sufferings of her people? A definite reply, which could be given in a couple of sentences, to inquiries like these, would at this moment be worth a whole column of pious platitudes. (Cheers.)

It is no good (in Clarendon's famous phrase) to "ingeminate" the word "peace." Do not let me be misunderstood. There are questions which may, and must be, left over for discussion and negotiation after the combatants have agreed to drop their arms. But they relate to what are after all, subsidiary matters of secondary importance, susceptible of adjustment—a postscript or appendix (as it were) to the real book of peace. It is not for the sake of such things that the Allies entered upon or would contiue the war. No, when I say we are fighting for peace, I have in contemplation a settlement of which I will once more indicate in a few words what are, to my mind, both its negative and its positive characteristics. (Cheers.)

NO ANNIHILATION OF GERMANY.

Negatively it is not part, and never has been any part, of our war policy (as the Pan-Germans pretend) to aim at the annihilation of Germany or the permanent degradation of the German people. It is true that not only the manner in which the war was engineered and launched, but, still more, the methods, first of callousness and brutal cruelty, then of refined and inventive wickedness, by which it has been carried on—witness the latest disclosure of what was being hatched in the Imperial Consulate at Bucharest in view of a rupture with Roumania—have profoundly affected, and must for a long time continue to affect, the whole world's estimate of German character and temperament. It may not be wholly true, though in the long run it comes pretty near the truth, to say tha every country has the Government which it deserves.

As history shows, and there could be no more poignant example than what we are witnessing this year in Russia, the process of getting rid of a bad Government is apt to be a costly and protracted business. But there is nothing in this war that has aroused more world-wide surprise and consternation than that German opinion should have in the early stages condoned with tolerance and should now have come to applaud with fervour, the worst and most barbarous transgressions of the German Government.

> It shows us, at any rate, from what unmeasured perils—from what a set-back to the whole machinery of civilisation—mankind has been delivered, now that the Allies have shattered for ever the dreams of German hegemony. (Cheers.)
>
> It shows, too, for the instruction and warning of others, whither a nation is bound to tend when it submits itself for a generation to the guidance of militarism and materialism walking hand in hand. Prussian militarism—that has been and is our objective, since it chose to force matters to an issue
>
> But for the German democracy we have no other wish than that, having shaken off this soul-destroying incubus, it should learn the lessons and enjoy in full measure the blessings of freedom. (Cheers.)

I pass to the positive side of the case, and here the peace, for which we are fighting, has two aims, one immediate, the other ulterior, neither of which should be left out of view. The first is—not the restoration of the status quo—not the revival in some revised shape of what used to be called the balance of power—but the substitution for the one and the other of an international system, in which there will be a place for great and for small States, and under which both alike can be ensured a stable foundation and an independent development. (Cheers.) I assume, as a matter of course, the evacuation by the enemy of the occupied territories of France and Russia. You have only to survey the map as it was before the war—still more as it is to-day—to see how much of the ground is at the mercy—to use the dialect which has now become familiar to us—of thinly-covered mines and unexploded shells.

I have referred already to Alsace-Lorraine, and to Belgium. But wherever you turn in Central and Eastern Europe you see territorial arrangements which are purely artificial in their origin, which offend the wishes and interests of the populations most directly concerned and which have been, and so long as they remain will continue to be, the seed-plots of unrest and of potential war. There are the just claims, long overdue, of Italy and Roumania. (Cheers.) There is heroic Serbia (cheers), who must not only be restored to her old home, but given the room to which she is entitled for her expanding national life. There is Poland, as to whom I, and I believe all our people, heartily endorse the wise and generous words of President Wilson. There are the cases, not to be forgotten, of Greece and the Southern Slavs.

There must be—to turn for a moment from the language of war to that of commerce—a liquidation—a complete and, so far as may be, a permanent liquidation—of these dangerous accounts. The purpose must no longer be that which animated the Congress of Vienna, and after it the so-called Holy Alliance of 100 years ago. The governing principle is one which I believe all the free peoples of the world are ready and even eager to accept—that you must proceed on the lines of racial affinity, of historic tradition, above all, of the actual wishes and aspirations of the inhabitants. (Cheers). In no other way can you remove what has been in the recent past at once the most pestilent incentive to ambitions and intrigues, and the most legitimate motive of popular discontent.

AN END TO VEILED WARFARE.

I come now to the second and not less important aspect of the case, when we are endeavouring to forecast the lineaments of an enduring peace. A peace, however well initiated by the necessary ethnical and geographical changes, will not be worth many years' purchase if it permits the opening or reopening of an era of what I may call veiled warfare. IIt is immaterial by what methods, whether of preparation or precaution, or in what forms, naval, military, diplomatic, or economic, the disturbing and disruptive forces are allowed to operate. We must banish once for all from our catalogue of maxims the timeworn fallacy that if you wish for peace you must make ready for war. I am not a sentimentalist, and I need not say that I do not look forward to a sudden regeneration of mankind, when in the War Offices of the world the lion will lie down with the lamb, and in the Stock Exchanges the bull with the bear, and international relations will assume the form of a perpetual love-feast. Posterity may witness the re-opening of the Golden Age, but I fear that we—even the youngest of us—were born out of due season, and shall not live to get more than a distant and imaginative glimpse of that beatific vision.

Speaking, not as a Utopian or a dreamy idealist, but as one who has had a long and close experience of the hard realities of politics, I assert that we are waging, not only a war for peace, but a war against war. The 46th Psalm has been the favourite battle-song in all ages of the soldiers of liberty. But what is its climax? "He maketh wars to cease to the end of the earth." For the first time in history we may make an advance to the realization of an ideal to which great men of action in the past, such, for instance, as Henry IV. of France, no visionary, but a practical statesman, if ever there was one, have been groping their way.

A WORLD-WIDE FEDERATION.

What is the ideal? It is the creation, no longer of a merely European, but, since our kinsmen who cross the Atlantic have joined hands with us, of a world-wide polity, uniting the peoples in a confederation of which Justice will be the base and Liberty the corner-stone. The limitation of armaments, the acceptance of arbitration as the normal and natural solvent of international disputes, the relegation of wars of ambition and aggression between States to the same category of obsolete follies in which we class the faction fights of the old Republics, the petty conflicts of fendal lords, and now private duelling—these will be milestones which mark the stages of the road. You will not at first, perhaps for a long time, be able to dispense with coercion, military or economic, against the disloyal and the recalcitrant. But we may well hope, as has been the case in all civilized societies, so in the international sphere, that positive law with its forcible restraints may gradually recede into the background, and the sovereign authority be recognized to rets in the common sense of mankind. (Cheers).

These are changes which, as I have said, will not come in a day. But with them will come profound modifications, not only in the external relations of States, but in the internal structure and the working of the societies of which they are composed. It is impossible to believe that this universal upheaval will not leave abiding traces in the industrial and economic worlds. For what is it that distinguishes this war, so far as we and our Allies are concerned, from most of the wars of history? It has not been a dynastic war. It has not been a capitalistic war. It has been a war in which the free peoples of the world, here in Europe, in our Dominions beyond the seas, and in the great Republic of the West, have given their moral support, have submitted without a murmur to unwonted privations and restraints and have offered and spent their own and their children's lives. When the storm has passed over and the sky is once more clear, must we not, after such common discipline which has spared no class in society, see the things that concern our daily lives and our [redacted] another in a new and [redacted] than was ever possible [redacted] while, we must keep [redacted] (Cheers).

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(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

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Second-Lieut P Binnie, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut E E Bradshaw, Field Artillery.
Capt J H Brunskill, Cyclists.
Second-Lieut R A Casson, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut K H Clarke, Argylls.
Second-Lieut E F C Colquhoun, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt E Coster, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H L Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A K Green, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G F W Harrison, Hussars.
Lieut J L Hughes, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut C Laird, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J A Maclean, Field Artillery.
Capt C J Mann, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R E C Mead, East Kents.
Major R A Poore, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut V T J Rainey, Devons.
Second-Lieut C O Rayner, Flying Corps.
Lieut C D D Swain, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Swan, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A S Welch, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut I Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED WONUDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A H McCullagh, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut S A Taylor, Inniskillings.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt G H F Bartholomew, Argylls.
Capt S W Burditt, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut R S Clapham, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut C L Jeffery, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut M Keith, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut A C Mousley, Field Artillery.
Capt E J Walker, Field Artillery.

DIED.

Lieut J L French, Service Corps.
Capt W F Richardson, Borders.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut H Adams, Garrison Artillery.
Capt D S Arthur, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut C A Barnard, Warwicks.
Major H H Baxter, Field Artillery.
Lieut R V Caddick, Field Artillery.
Lieut L V Caesar, East Kents.
Major E H Casper, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut B H Caswell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W Chambers, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut H D Chapman, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt H Clark, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W A Cowden, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut N V A Crawford, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R J R Day, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R V Dawson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S Empsall, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H J Escreet, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E H Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut F N Fawcett, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut D W Ferguson, Londons.
Lieut C R Field, Service Corps.
Capt G E Framingham, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut C F Fryer, West Kents.
Lieut G M Gathorne-Hardy, Berkshires.
Capt A R Grant, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H C Hattam, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut D J Hay, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut W H M Higham, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut W E Hill, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt A W Howard, Inniskillings.
Lieut N L Huggins, Service Corps.
Major H F Hughes, Service Corps.
Lieut M H S Jones, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut H R Jordan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Jotcham, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R Jury, West Ridings.
Capt E R Kearsley, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A C H Kennett, Londons.
Lieut C King, Londons.
Second-Lieut W A Lane, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. S C Lawrence, Leicesters.
Lieut-Colonel L F Leader, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Lewis, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G J Lobban, Gordons.
Capt D C Lyell, Border Regiment.
Capt W McChlery, Cameronians.
Major K D L Maclaine of Lochbiue, Hussars.
Second-Lieut M I Malton, East Kents.
Second-Lieut H A Manning, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut R Marsden, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H Mechan, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut T A Miller, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut J Moffat, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut E D Neal, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut H W Newcombe, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Nunnerley, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut J M Patterson, Highland Light Infantry.
Lieut H J Pattullo, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E O Peel, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D C Philip, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S H Phillips, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut V de S Pinto, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut A E Poole, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H Powell, Warwicks.
Major J Powrie, Hon Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut J Preston, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut P S Preston, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P A Roberts, Monmouths.
Lieut C D Robertson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R K Robertson, Field Artillery.
Major J S Y Rogers, Medicals.
Lieut R C Rogers, Medicals.
Lieut T L Rye, East Kents.
Second-Lieut H Scandrett, Flying Corps.
Capt F Scholefield, Manchesters.
Capt J M Scott, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut G Shepherd, Gordons.
Lieut C H Simonds, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R C Slater, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G P Spooner, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Stephen, Cameronians.
Capt A J H Stewart, Cameronians.
Lieut K H Tallerman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C W Taylor, Rifle Corps.
Capt M Thompson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J C Tyler, East Kents.
Lieut D Walker, Border Regiment.
Lieut S T Walker, Cameronians.
Lieut C Watson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut K M Wearne, West Surreys.
Lieut W H E Welman, Field Artillery.
Lieut M Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R Wilson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R A Wood, Cameronians.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut J S Anderson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J F Busse, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut C M Chaplin, Cambridges.
Second-Lieut L A Colbert, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut D P Morgan, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut L E Shorman, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R H Sloley, Garrison Artillery.

NURSING SERVICE.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Sister M J Weaver, Queen Alexandra's Nursing Service.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut C R Bond, Suffolks.
Lieut E M Brown, Tank Corps.
Major C A H Campbell, Garrison Artillery.
Capt W T Chaning-Pearce, Medicals.
Capt E R Chetham-Strode, Border Regiment.
Lieut J H S Cox, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut D T Farrier, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut B R G Holmes, Field Artillery.
Lieut D L Jenkins, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J H Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T S Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T M Marker, Lancasters.
Capt T R Nicholls, Territorial Reserve.
Second-Lieut T F Rathbone, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut C W Rowlands, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W J Smith, York and Lancasters.
Lieut H B Thompson, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel D R Turnbull, Manchesters.
Lieut J R Williams, Monmouths.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Capt B J Davies, South Wales Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut E G Anneley, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A D Brink, Lancashire Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut L B Clapp, Border Regiment.
Capt L Oldershaw, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A C Paitl, Irish Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut D Aitken, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G S Bailey, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut L J Beker, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut N C Barker, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J E Barry, Connaughts.
Capt R H Bell, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J A Beveridge, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Lieut J Borley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T H Bowden, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W G Box, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C C Brett, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut P Bridgeland, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R P Broadhurst, Manchesters.
Capt C M Brown, Gordons.
Capt G F Camm, Londons.
Second-Lieut E Carhart, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut D Carswell, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut P M Chadwick, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A J Cook, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A L Cook, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut V R W Crawford, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H V Crooke, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut F Cross, Welsh Fusiliers.
Major E Curran, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Davall, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut E Davenport, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut R C Davies, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut T M Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W F Dawson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F Douglas, Gordons.
Capt C S Dunkley, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H R Edwards, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D L Ellis, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt H S Gammell, Gordons.
Lieut S P Gillespie, Gordons.
Second-Lieut E S Giraud, Londons.
Second-Lieut W T Goddard, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C L Gordon, Seaforths.
Capt E W Green, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut J A W Griffith, Field Artillery.
Lieut R N Hales, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut P W Halliday, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut C M Handley, Liverpools.
Capt C R Havers, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut W C Heath, Cornwalls.
Major H W Hodge, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W F S Holt, Manchesters.
Capt A G M F Howard, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut L Idiens, Wariwcks.
Second-Lieut S J James, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut D W S Jarvis, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut H R Johnston, Lancasters.
Capt E F H King, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T King, Engineers.
Lieut L C Lansell, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R Leach, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J Liddiard, Liverpools.
Major H C Lings, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut D de B Lipscombe, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A H Longley, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C G F Luckham, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Lyell, Gordons.
Second-Lieut T B Lyth, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut D Macolive, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F A Martin, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J H R Massey, Durhams.
Second-Lieut E J Melville, South Staffords.
Lieut H MacC Merewether, Field Artillery.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut J S Bainbridge, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut A Basford, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W R Batting, Sussex.
Lieut S N Budgen, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E Davison, Sussex.
Second-Lieut H W Dawson, Flying Corps.
Capt J H C Gatchell, Medicals.
Major F Goldsmith, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut G H Hornbeak, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C A V Jeeves, Devons.
Second-Lieut H S Moore, Sherwoods.
Capt J A G Shanks, Argylls.
Second-Lieut F A Stone, Norfolks.
Capt R S Turner, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut B A W Wilson, Hampshires.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A R Henderson, Middlesex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt N F Dixon, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut C J L Lutyens, Field Artillery.
Lieut J Middleton, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut F C Thompson, Field Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut C A Baker, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut J Ballantine, Gordons.
Second-Lieut J A Bardrick, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut F Barrass, Hampshires.
Capt E E Battle, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut J W Bell, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut N C B Bloodworth, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W H Boniface, Devons.
Capt E Boughton-Leigh, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut F R Brown, West Kents.
Second-Lieut A G Brunton, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A S Brunwin, Lancasters.
Second-Leut G E L Burder, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R N Butt, Hampshires.
Major F Cassels, Sussex.
Capt P L Clark, Sussex.
Capt S Coates, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut T H Collins, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H Crawford, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E H Dakin, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J N Dyke, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J B Elliot, Gordons.
Capt A D Ellison, Field Artillery.
Rev J Evans, Chaplain.
Lieut C L Feaunthorpe, West Kents.
Lieut-Colonel C E Forestier-Walker, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G Foster-Sutton, East Kents.
Lieut O W Gassett, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut W V Glanville, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J A Grant, Sussex.
Second-Lieut S A H Granville, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W J C Grayon, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut M C Gunston, Engineers.
Capt E J Harden, Sussex.
Lieut-Colonel A H W Haywood, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G C Heathcote, Londons.
Lieut F Hewins, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D A Hill, Somersets.
Second-Lieut A W Holley, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut G B Hooper, Hon Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut G R Horsfall, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut J W Hosford, Sussex.
Second-Lieut D C Hunter, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt D G Isaacs, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R V Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt F A Kendrick, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut W Lake, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut T M Leice, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut L B Leech, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut A McAuslan, Field Artillery.
Capt A E Mackenzie, Medicals.
Second-Lieut B McLachlan, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R H McLaren, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A R Macneil, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A W C Major, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut R Mallett, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut L Marks, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J G M Marr, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut R Massey, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut L C May, Gloucesters.
Major K H Michell, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A C Mills, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut S G Mincher, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut H A Moscrop, Sussex.
Second-Lieut A S Moynihan, Field Artillery.
Capt J Moysteyn, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut R A Newman, Sussex.
Lieut G Norris, Warwicks.
Lieut C H Payne, Northumberlands.
Major C E Pettit, Hon Artillery Company.
Second-Lieut C D Piper, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut T J Redhead, Manchesters.
Capt B J Ross, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut A Scholfield, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut B K Smith, Field Artillery.
Lieut H W Smith, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut L G Smith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J F Spence, Rifle Brigade.
Major R Sunley, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut T C M Taberer, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut G C Taylor, Sussex.
Second-Lieut M L Thomas, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut S Thompson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J M Tolson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut N Tomlinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H T Triggs, Sussex.
Second-Lieut H S Vinycomb, Durhams.
Second-Lieut C Walker, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut K V Weston, West Yorks.
Capt A H White, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut F C White, Sussex.
Major J F Wilkinson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E G Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J S Williams, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Wood, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H Wood, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut J C Wood, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A B Woodrow, Sussex.
Capt W F Young, Medicals.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut H C Langdale, Sussex.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut R G W Gillham, Sussex.
Second-Lieut G J Martin, Sussex.
Second-Lieut F M Nash, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W G Sivewright, Sussex.
Capt J C Watson, Gordons.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Lieut E H R Altownyan, Medicals, should read Lieut Altounyan.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.

KILLED.

Lieut J P Allix, Reserve.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

Flight-Lieut Alan M Waistill, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Observer Sub-Lieut Cyril L Haines, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRESUMED KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Charles R W Hodges, R. N.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut John B S Howard, Volunteer Reserve.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Capt John Campbell, Marine Light Infantry.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 22.

Major H E Dalby RAMC is reported, died of disease, in the casualty list No. 518, Indian Expeditionary Forces.

BRAVERY IN MINES.

AWARD OF FIVE EDWARD MEDALS.

The King has been pleased to award the Edward Medal to William Fish, a chargeman at the Cramlington Colliery, under the following circumstances:—

On January 19, 1917, a heavy fall of roof occurred at the Hartford Mine, Northumberland, at a spot where two men were working, instantly killing one man and injuring and pinning down the other. Fish at once set to work to release the injured man, although there was constant danger of a further fall by which he himself might be killed or injured. After more than half an hour's work he succeeded in his attempt. There can be little doubt that, but for Fish's gallant action, the injured man would have died.

Also to Daniel Foulds, James Haddon, William Heathcote, James Short, and Alfred Smith, under the following circumstances:—

On November 28, 1916, at about 12-30, a.m., a heavy fall of roof occurred at the Pye Hill Colliery, Nottinghamshire, by which three men were buried. Foulds, Haddon, Heathcote, Short, and Smith quickly arrived, and attempted to rescue the buried men by digging out the fallen roof and setting props as they progressed. The roof was still extremely dangerous and stones were constantly falling. Three times heavy falls occurred, breaking the props which had been set up, but, on each of these occasions, the rescues were fortunate in having sufficient warning to enable them to escape. They remained at work for seven hours, until all three buried men were reached and taken out: unfortunately all were found to be dead. During the entire period the rescuers were in continuous danger of serious injury or death from a further sudden fall.—"The Times"

The District Traffic Superintendent Bandikui states:—Passenger service between Phulera and Kuchman Road has been restored.

CONSUMPTION

DOCTOR'S WIFE CURED IN ADVANCED STAGE.

Dr.—writes 10th July:—

"My wife is suffering from Tuberculosis advanced stage.
Left lung wholly affected, right lung also at the apex. Examination of sputum shows Bacilli in large quantities."

Dr.—writes 7th October:—

"She is much better, no cough, she does not bring up phlegm and in fact SHE IS ALRIGHT.
. . . The change is very wonderful since she began taking your medicine."

Here we have the testimony of a Doctor about the wonderful effects of my medicine on his wife. A world-famous specialist has decided to try my medicine in his sanatorium
I can convince you that I have cured advanced and "hopeless" cases.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
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ALLIANCE HOUSE.
LONAVLA.

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There are two kinds—the Sweetened (Lime Juice Cordial), and the Unsweetened (Prepared Lime Juice). The requirements of the War Office, British Red Cross Society and Y.M.C.A. for the B.E.F. and Hospitals are so urgent that supplies of ROSE'S LIME JUICE **CORDIAL** must be curtailed to the general public so long as the urgency exists. Should your dealer, therefore, be unable to supply, try a bottle of the Unsweetened Lime Juice at the same price and sweeten to your taste. ROSE'S LIME JUICE is an excellent preventive of Malarial Fevers, and is always

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 29.

The storm in the bay close to the coast at Gopalpur is moving northwards. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and local in Burma, Lower Bengal, Kashmir, Central India east, in the Central Provinces and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are :—Victoria Point two inches, Balasore five, Raipur one, Jagdalpur one and a half, Gopalpur two.

Forecast :—Increase of rain in Chota Nagpur and Lower Bengal.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Oct. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.773 Inch
Temperature of Air	77.7 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.3 "
Dew Point	68.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0 736 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.1 "
Minimum do.	72.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	E. N.W.S.
Movement of Wind do. do	123 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of Month	Day of Week	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still
		h.	m.	ft. in.			h.	m.	ft. in.
	Oct.					Oct.			
		10	51a	29	7		4	13a	14	4
Tues	30	m	10	46	28	0	30 m	4	41	17	9
			11	36a	30	0		4	52a	13	11
Wed	31	m	11	29	27	10	31 m	5	33	17	10
	Nov						Nov	5	31a	13	11
Thur	1	m	0	20	30	0	1 m	6	17	18	2
			0	11a	27	4		6	9a	14	4
Fri	2	m	1	3	29	7	2 m	7	1	18	8
			0	53a	26	8		6	47a	15	2
Sat.	3	m	1	45	28	9	3 m	7	36	19	3
			1	35a	25	9		7	24a	16	3
Sun.	4	m	2	28	27	10	4 m	8	38	19	11
			2	19a	24	10	4	8	1a	17	7
Mon.	29	m	10	2	27	11	29 m	3	59	17	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset
" 29 (Monday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 8h. 8m.
" 30 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 37m.	" 6h. 7m.
" 31 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 38m.	" 6h. 7m.
Nov. 1 (Thursday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 5h. 6m.
" 2 (Friday)	" 6h. 39m.	" 6h. 6m.
" 3 (Saturday)	" 6h. 40m.	" 6h. 5m.
" 4 (Sunday)	" 6h. 40m.	" 6h. 5m.

Phases of the Moon :—

	d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	6	3	44.3 a.m.
New Moon	16	8	11.0 a.m.
First Quarter	23	8	7.70 p.m.
Full Moon	30	11	49.2 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 29th October 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is in excess at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme western and northwestern districts; night temperature is in excess except at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect except in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal at Bhuj, Rajkot and Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the extreme eastern districts of the reporting area; Jubbulpore has had 0.21in. and Raipur 1.18in. Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme western districts and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity and nght temperature are in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature continues in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect; night temperature is in excess in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Jubbulpore and Raipur are the only stations reporting rainfall of importance to-day. The storm which formed in the Bay of Bengal is still outside of the reporting area.

A few showers may occur in the east Central Provinces and possibly in the northern half of the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 29th of October, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	9	—.06
Do. (28th Oct.)	83.5	66.0	52	..	0	—0.06
Jask	89.9	70.4	54	..	0	—0.
Muskat	..	..	37	..	0	—.20
Do. (28th Oct.)	91.5	75.2	..	..	..	—0.
PUNJAB—						.39
Multan	83.6	62.6	68	..	18.13	+13.42
Rawalpindi	81.2	60.0	90	..	39.80	+17.01
Lahore	86.6	64.6	99	0.07	27.67	+12.
Hissar	76.7	64.6	99	0.94	30.44	..
Ambala	..	64.8	88	1.95	36.10	—.41
Delhi	79.3	64.6	89	0.04	30.64	+0.
UNITED PROVINCES—						.66
Agra	86.5	63.0	90	1.57	30.61	+15.09
Mainpuri	89.0	63.4	89	0.40	30.40	+9.23
Jhansi	89.6	62.4	89	..	30.40	+11.92
Cawnpore	86.6	64.6	89	0.07	30.0.	+12.02
Allahabad	91.3	72.6	86	..	29.6.	+3.
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						+9.02
Jacobabad	89.9	75.4	68	..	10.24	+9.08
Karachi	88.6	80.6	87	..	4.24	—1.16
Ajmer	..	74.0	60	..	..	..
Jaipore	82.2	66.4	80	0.01	45.00	+20.14
Kotah	89.0	66.0	80	..	33.00	+32.
Mount Abu	..	65.9	90	..	53.00	..
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	78.6	..	82	..	30.10	+16.32
Dwarka	..	..	..	..	..	..
Veraval	79.1	67.6	89	..	36.92	+15.81
Rajkot	77.2	64.8	84	..	30.04	+12.79
Bhavnagar Para	74.6	64.8	86	..	34.10	+8.93
Surat	76.3	66.8	88	0.02	39.34	+10.72
Ahmedabad	78.1	66.4	82	0.02	34.66	+10.44
Deesa	..	72.1	82	..	36.80	+0.71
Neemuch	81.9	66.2	87	..	40.00	+30.01
Indore	82.7	64.4	80	0.03	30.70	+9.00
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	88.1	71.6	82	..	56.81	+3.89
Saugor	90.	69.6	82	..	50.70	+7.03
Hoshangabad	90.8	69.4	89	..	52.20	+9.01
Khandwa	91.7	69.4	84	..	44.40	+0.47
Akola	89.7	68.7	76	..	35.40	—1.04
Amraoti	89.4	65.8	75	..	24.30	—0.55
Nagpur	86.3	72.4	79	..	43.04	+3.41
Chanda	87.1	74.6	79	..	56.22	+4.07
Raipur	86.9	71.0	84	..	52.80	+10.41
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.7	72.7	81	0.83	97.20	+26.72
Ratnagiri	83.7	70.0	86	0.90	113..	+14.28
Marmugao	82.2	72.0	90	0.30	105.0	+10.04
Karwar	80.5	70.3	94	..	101.0	+12.99
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	82.5	63.4	79	0.52	18.8	—1.94
Ahmednagar	86.7	66.3	86	..	25.74	+0.08
Poona	83.7	66.1	87	0.10	23.7.	—0.48
Sholapur	82.5	67.9	79	..	25.84	+2.67
Bijapur	82.5	67.9	84	..	29.86	+0.40
Belgaum	80.7	66.4	94	0.07	32.46	—0.13
Aurangabad	82.2	62.1	79	..	24.74	+0.43
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.6	67.2	77	..	34.38	+10.81
Hyderabad	82.7	70.8	87	..	27.21	+0.52
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.2	69.7	89	0.03	129.2.	+14.08
Calicut	83.2	74.5	91	..	95.01	—2.35
Cochin	85.8	72.6	82	..	80.39	+1.20
Colombo	84.6	73.0	76	..	29.12	—0.85
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.9	77.1	85	..	54.39	+24.79
Bellary	86.8	67.0	72	..	24.08	+9.87
Cuddapah	84.0	74.3	76	..	37.45	+1.08
Madras	86.2	75.8	74	..	38.04	+13.03
Bangalore	79.1	60.0	82	..	26.86	+1.89
Coimbatore	86.4	69.1	92	..	10.66	—0.71
Trichinopoly	88.5	72.8	69	..	28.19	+6.03
Negapatam	90.2	75.8	92	..	12.81	—6.32

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 27th October, 1917, was 30.07 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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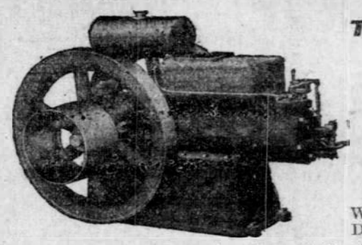

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